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No. 2295



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TOURE ON GUINEA-BISSAU-GUINEA BORDER DISPUTE

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1730

[Excerpts]

The dispute over territorial waters between Guinea-Bissau and Guinea (Conakry) continues. President Sékou Touré has responded to the statement issued by the PAIGC, the joint ruling party of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, which was critical of Guinea-Bissau, meanwhile, has sent envoys to a number of African countries to explain the problem.

After reminding the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party of the role Conakry had played in giving help to liberation movements, President Sékou Touré described the issues at stake in the dispute with Bissau:

"The borders agreed upon by France and Portugal in 1886 constitute the official borders between the former Portuguese Guinea and the former French Guinea. We have been carrying out prospecting for seven years now without ever receiving any protest from our brothers in Bissau. But now that the imperialists know that Guinea's territorial waters conceal oil reserves, they want to use Guinea-Bissau to create problems

for us. They are looking for weapons so that they can aim their bayonets at Guinea. We have until now replied with silence, that is why we have never talked about this problem, because there is an international law. Even if we took a bit of territory from Portugal in conformity with our law of 1964, has Guinea-Bissau any right to challenge our law 16 years later, considering that Portugal neither protested nor challenged us? Guinea-Bissau cannot legally do this because it has inherited an established reality.

"Our brothers in Guinea-Bissau inherited from Portugal, and therefore they can take only what Portugal passed on to them at the time of its departure. However, when we became aware that Guinea-Bissau was interested in the same zone, we passed another law bringing our borders back to parallel 10 degrees 40 minutes, although nobody asked us to do this. We thus returned to independent Guinea-Bissau the maritime zone we had taken away from colonialist Portugal. After the adoption of the new law, we sent a letter to the Guinea-Bissau authorities telling them that it was

against Portugal that we had acted. Portugal said nothing, so normally you cannot protest, you can only accept what Portugal has passed on to you. However, we do not want our relations to be based solely on law. We are brothers, so we want to stick to the 1886 convention. We have returned to the borders fixed by the convention of May 12, 1886, which will henceforth be the official borders between our two sovereign states.

"They must surely have some anti-Guinean advisers and anti-Guinean pov in behind them, unless an anti-Guinean faction has been formed within their leadership, a faction opposed to the African revolution that has been urging our comrades to act against us. We affirm that now more than in the past, the Guinean people and their Party State — always faithful to the African democratic revolution and always determined to defend legitimacy and legality as well as the interests of all peoples in general and of the African peoples in particular — are and will always remain the loyal and sincere allies of the people of Guinea-Bissau and of their national party, the PAIGC."

FRENCH INFLUENCE IN FRANCOPHONE AFRICA ASSESSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 pp 1696, 1697

[Article by Alex Rondos]

[Text]

THERE IS A temptation to shy away from consideration of the franc zone, regarding it as just another finger in that invisible French hand which is said to control the fates of its African clients. The franc zone scarcely enhances the view that economic independence has been achieved in the former French colonies; rather in serving as the best example of "co-operation" between France and Africa, it has managed to perpetuate a state of psychological and economic dependence on the former metropolis from which it is difficult to escape especially as that dependence has been the avenue for the rise of a bourgeoisie which was commented on at the end of the first part of this article.

The CFA (Communauté Française Africaine) franc is not recognised internationally. By a complex series of arrangements, however, which includes the deposit of reserves (a proportion may now be in dollars, gold or some other currency) at the French Treasury, the CFA franc becomes freely convertible into the French franc at a fixed parity. It has to be stressed that this arrangement makes France only the nominal guarantor of the African currency. The African states have to supply

their reserves as the collateral anyway. Secondly, experience has shown that total reserves from the BCEAO, the West African issuing bank, the BEAC, its Central African counterpart, and the Malian Bank, have always managed to cover any deficits. Between 1975 and 1978 it was clear that while the Central African member states and Mali (which is not a member of the West African Monetary Union, UMOA) were in serious trouble, the West African reserves from the BCEAO were still healthy enough, though showing signs of deteriorating, to make up for the other deficits.

Since 1978, and although the most recent figures are not available, there is every reason to believe that the positions between the two main banks have been reversed with the West African economies in serious financial difficulties after a period of inflation and expansion. This year's experiences will only aggravate matters; Senegal has taken out a 60bn. CFA franc loan from France and the World Bank, as a budgetary subsidy. Ivory Coast has its own liquidity problems made worse by a heavy debt service and the unsuccessful policy of withholding cocoa sales which made deep

inroads into the BCEAO reserves. The Sahelian states, including Mali, have another drought on their hands. Even Niger is now worried because there has been a sharp decline in uranium prices in the world market. In Central Africa matters are not totally improved with the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo scratching for a living and leaving the BEAC's fortunes depending on the performances of the Cameroonian and Gabonese economies.

The possibilities of France ever having to step in to the breach to support the currencies is remote because of the tough internal regulations of the issuing banks. As soon as drawings from the Central banks pass a certain limit, interest rates rise steeply and credits by the banks are severely restricted. Under the circumstances indigenous concerns are seriously affected because they cannot contemplate such interest rates for borrowing to develop enterprises, which leaves the way open for foreign interests to make the running in investment. In addition, the constraints imposed have tended to encourage short-term bank credits.

At a price therefore, the franc zone member states are their own guarantors. What makes the set-up — which would in many other contexts be considered an excellent instrument for regional integration — a particularly discouraging feature of the international economy, is the position of weakness from which they embarked on the venture — or rather continued it from before independence the nature of the franc zone seems to militate against any real improvement in the conditions of development in the African member states.

Under the franc zone regulations the CFA franc is not recognised as an international currency, though (as has been said) it is convertible into the French franc at a fixed parity. This creates a double constraint on the African members. First, it means that the CFA franc is the prey of fluctuations in the changes in value of the French franc. A French devaluation has profound effects on the trade balance and the balance of payments of the member states. There is evidence to suggest that in the last two years the French have considered monetary policies without adequately consulting the franc zone members. There are two other factors;

French devaluations, especially in the early sixties, certainly strengthened the French position in the African countries and also compromised attempts by Francophone African governments to diversify their clientele. Their effects on trade are still limited because France remains by far the most dominant trading partner for all these countries. A French devaluation also influences the balance of payments by increasing the already considerable external debt of developing countries.

Every member state is following a different economic path to development, with different natural resources, but the adherence to the franc zone is so all-embracing that it creates serious difficulties if there is any move to revalue or devalue the CFA franc vis-à-vis the French franc. Togo has tended to favour a revaluation; Senegal has preferred, certainly until the rise in oil prices, a devaluation of the CFA franc, which would create more revenue from the groundnut crop and would make other Senegalese products more competitive on the international market. This severe limitation on the option for monetary policy has had to be compensated by modifications in fiscal policy. Some major changes in this direction were announced by Senegal last year.

The second important aspect of the franc zone is the free transfer of capital, made possible by the existence of the fixed parity. There is therefore no control over the repatriation of capital abroad and this is a basic impediment to any accumulation of capital domestically. It has enhanced the position of foreign capital in the banking system and has naturally left an open path for French capital into the country. In Ivory Coast it is estimated that over \$200m. leaves the country annually under this agreement. Given the structure of foreign capital present in all the industrial sectors of Francophone Africa the free transfer has encouraged the investment by multinationals, based in France, through local subsidiaries and this has again stimulated the outflow of capital. In addition, countries like Senegal and Ivory Coast have a very high proportion of foreign technical assistants, especially in education. They, too, are free to export their salaries back to France.

MOZAMBICANS ENTERING SOUTH AFRICA TO FIND JOBS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

Mozambicans, including ex-Frelimo soldiers, are slipping into South Africa and registering legally for work because of a loophole in the reference-book system.

South African authorities are aware of this but find it extremely difficult to control the influx of young Mozambicans who have work and not terrorism as their objective.

The main influx is through the Gazankulu homeland which shares a border and close tribal ties with Mozambique.

According to farmers in the areas close to the border, the men slip across the boundary in a deserted area at night and make for the nearest farm for food and shelter.

Most farmers, not wanting to employ foreign, unregistered labour, usually turn the infiltrators away.

Some, hard-pressed for labour, take the chance and engage the Mozambicans who are often prepared to work for a lower wage than South Africans.

Once employed, the Mozambican makes friends with other labourers on the farm. He tells them of his desire to settle in South Africa because of the lack of work in Mozambique, and asks for an introduction to the local chief.

If he is able to persuade the chief to accept him, he is given permission to settle in the area which then entitles him to a reference book.

His next step is to visit the local Administration Board offices where he is issued with the book.

Now a "legal" citizen, he applies for a job on the mines of the Reef.

Sometimes these men talk of their Frelimo days with friends on the mines but by and large they prefer to keep quiet about their backgrounds.

SMUGGLING OF KENYAN GOODS TO UGANDA 'GAINING MOMENTUM'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] **SMUGGLING** is gaining momentum again.

Coffee — known as "black gold" in the heyday of smuggling a few years ago — is one of the major commodities involved.

Also in demand are tea and essential commodities such as bread, salt, wheat and rice.

Goods are being taken out of Kenya westwards through Busia and Malaba and northwards through Jowir, Mandera and Moyale.

The Marachi and Sofia sections of Busia have been closed and are patrolled by armed members of the General Service Unit. However, the smugglers continue to operate, even in daylight.

Cartons of essential goods are piled up along the Kenya side of the narrow Sofia Street. At dusk, they are pushed across the road into the Uganda side of the town.

Payments are made on the spot in Kenyan currency. The goods are loaded on Ugandan vehicles and taken away.

All this activity takes place only 200 metres from the Customs office.

Kenyan currency is, not surprisingly, in great demand in Uganda. A flourishing currency racket has therefore sprung up.

A young Kenyan involved in this racket said he gets a "handsome commission". He said the racket flourishes mainly because "those big people from Nairobi" want high prices for their goods.

Sources in Busia said essential commodities are sometimes bartered for kerosene and petroleum products from Uganda. The kerosene comes across in 20-litre jerrycans.

Eight wagons, some of which belong to Uganda Railways, are being held at the Nairobi station yard.

Five of them contain coffee and three have tea allegedly consigned by the Uganda Tea Authority.

Police sources in Nairobi yesterday confirmed that nobody had claimed the impounded commodities.

SWAPO REBELS ABDUCT STUDENT IN LUSAKA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Text]

A STUDENT at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka was yesterday abducted from the Longacres hostel at gun-point by a group of people believed to be supporters of expelled SWAPO vice-president Mr Misheck Muyongo.

The abduction was confirmed by institute director Mr Hage Geingob, who is a central committee member of SWAPO.

Mr Geingob said the student was picked up by a group of persons led by a former senior SWAPO official expelled from the organisation last month along with seven others including Mr Muyongo.

Mr Geingob said the armed men posed as Zambian police officers.

Lusaka police chief Mr Mwenda Muyunda said he had not received a report on the incident.

Mr Geingob expressed fear about the safety of the abducted student and reiterated the call made by SWAPO chief representative, Mr Ben Boys, that the Ministry of Defence must help in disarming SWAPO dissidents.

He said if the people who picked up the student were impersonating Zambian security officers his life was in danger.

Mr Geingob added that three students were on Wednesday night injured, two of them seriously after fighting broke out between SWAPO cadres and supporters of Mr Muyongo at the hostel.

Police were called in to quell the fracas which was sparked off by the decision of students loyal to Mr Muyongo to boycott the Namibia national day celebrations at the Evelyn Hone College.

The injured students were taken to the University Teaching Hospital for treatment but they have since been discharged.

Meanwhile, students at the institute yesterday boycotted classes in protest against the presence of two of Mr Muyongo's supporters.

They carried placards calling for immediate dismissal of chief security officer, Mr Bartholomew Simata and general services officer, Mr Gideon Matengu.

They resumed classes after Mr Geingob assured them the matter would be dealt with administratively.

Mr Geingob clarified the status of the institute in relation to the political developments in Namibia.

A SWAPO spokesman said full reports had been made to the Zambian Government on the incidents and the organisation had requested assistance in identifying the abductors of the student.

And in another twist to the growing crisis in SWAPO, some of the expelled members of the organisation are reported to have escaped to Botswana in a bid to set up office there and later move on to Namibia.

Expelled member of the central committee Mr Lemmy Matengu has now arrived in Botswana, according to SWAPO intelligence sources.

Mr Muyongo arrived in Lusaka from Botswana on Wednesday night. —Times Reporter/Zana.

ZAMBIAN SPEAKER COMMENTS ON CPA CONFERENCE, AFRICAN FEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

AFRICAN governments are generally suspicious of opposition parties — hence the trend to impose one party states on the continent, Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato said in Lusaka yesterday.

But he defended Zambia's parliamentary system and said backbenchers now had more freedom to point out the shortcomings of the Government without fear as would have been the case in a multi-party system.

Mr Nabulyato who had just arrived from a conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) in Botswana said Zambians had a right to change their leadership through the ballot.

"If the people want younger leaders there is no reason why leaders cannot be voted out through the ballot," he said.

The conference was attended by Nigeria, Botswana, Swaziland, Malawi, Kenya, Mauritius, Lesotho and Tanzania. Delegates discussed in detail the problems affecting parliaments in Africa.

The Zambian delegation included clerk of the National Assembly, Mr Mwelwa Chibesakunda and Kawambwa MP, Mr Titus Mukupo. Zambia relinquished the chairmanship of CPA southern branch to Botswana, the host country.

"African governments are doing their best to be democracies considering the difficulties which they face and this includes both the multi-party states and the one-party governments," Mr Nabulyato said.

The conference noted that African governments were sensitive to criticism, particularly if such criticism

was from opposition parties who were resented and treated with suspicion.

Mr Nabulyato said Zambia's one party participatory democracy had been effective and this had been proved on a number of occasions when MPs' criticism had offended some big shots in the Party hierarchy.

He appealed to backbenchers to continue with their good work in pointing out the wrongs of the Party and its Government because this was why they were elected.

CSO: 4420

ZIMBABWE RAIL CONGESTION HAMPERS SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 80 p 32

[Article by Geoff Shuttleworth]

[Text] Trade between South Africa and its northern neighbours is experiencing fairly severe problems with congestion of rail traffic in Zimbabwe.

Cargo operators said that much of the traffic destined for Malawi and Zaire was affected by this, and road traffic via the Kazangula ferry in Botswana was very active. South African road haulers are however experiencing difficulties because they claim that Zimbabwe-based companies are receiving preferential treatment both at Kazangula ferry and at Beit Bridge.

A railways spokesman said that in rail traffic alone there were 3,535 trucks in Zimbabwe and 1,316 trucks north of the Victoria Falls bridge at August 14. The railways have assisted by lending traction units to Zimbabwe, Zaire and Zambia but said that both Zambia and Zaire were well within the limits of trucks in situ, as determined by the South African Railways.

Zimbabwe has set a quota for Zambia and Zaire on the amounts of goods to be dispatched. According to South African Railways statistics on August 14 there were 6,500 tons of goods being cleared daily from Mafeking and about 5,000 tons at Beit Bridge. The current backlog for Zimbabwe is 27,500 tons, 16,900 tons for Zambia, 6,100 tons for Zaire and 5,000 tons for Botswana, making a total backlog of around 55,000 tons.

In Mozambique there has been a series of derailments recently and the railways there (CFM) has had to place an embargo on the flow of railtrucks. Those hurt by the embargo have been the north east Transvaal chrome producers, particularly the Barlow Rand and Gencorp mines. Some of the chrome is finding its way to export markets via Richards Bay and there is a backlog of shipments.

Trade sources say that the pressure on Zimbabwe's rail system is unlikely to clear for some time, because of experienced staff shortages, the shortage of traction units, the state of the country's rail links with Mozambique and the increase of traffic since the lifting of sanctions. They said that progress was being made on restoring the Zimbabwean side of the Maputo link and that the Beira/Salisbury was still operating at one train a day in both directions.

SA RESTRICTS RAIL SHIPMENTS THROUGH ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] FOR more than a month South African Railways has been restricting the number of its wagons allowed to be loaded with goods for shipment to or through Zimbabwe.

The partial embargo on the use of SAR wagons, combined with a heavy increase of freight traffic through Zimbabwe has created a four- to five-day backlog in loading here, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, general manager of the NRZ, said in Salisbury last week.

"The situation causes concern, but there have been similar situations in the past and we have always managed to handle them," Mr Lea-Cox said.

The SAR restrictions were being enforced because the winter seasonal peak demand for freight wagons in South Africa was unusually high and had caused an acute shortage of wagons there, he said.

NRZ wagons were therefore being used to a greater degree than usual for loadings to this country from South Africa.

"Up to now there has not been any substantial difficulty in moving traffic at all, though the situation is starting to get tight," Mr Lea Cox said.

The amount of freight traffic moving through

Zimbabwe had doubled over the last two or three months, from 30 000 to 60 000 tonnes a day.

The congestion on the South African Railways was expected to ease in

about two months. Demand for the transport in Zimbabwe was also expected to ease at that time, NRZ officials said.

Mr Lea-Cox said that laying of track on the Maputo line between Mbizi and Chikombedzi should be completed and service restored to Maputo within two months.

A 63 km stretch of track had been removed last year.

"The line from Maivenia to Maputo is physically connected, but they still have some work to do with respect to restoring various facilities," Mr Lea-Cox said.

REPORTAGE ON EFFORT TO SAVE TAZARA RAILWAY

PRC Rescue

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Chinese government has come to the rescue of Tazara which a few weeks ago was facing an imminent collapse due to financial rescue manpower problems by providing a K10 million loan for the purchase of the much needed spare parts for locomotive engines and other rolling stock.

The Chinese have also guaranteed to provide experts for the repair work on the line which was damaged by heavy rains two years ago in Tanzania between Makambako and Malimba and steel material for the repair of the Chambeshi Bridge which was destroyed by rebel Rhodesian commandos last year.

The cost for repair work on the line between Makambako and Malimba which was washed away is estimated at K4

million and Zambia and Tanzania will provide the funds. The two countries will also provide money for the repair of Chambeshi Bridge.

Briefing the Press yesterday on the outcome of the tripartite talks, Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said the three countries, China, Zambia and Tanzania, identified the problems facing the railway line and that next year, Tazara will operate on a

different footing. "It will be a new animal."

He said a team of experts from China will be arriving this month to appraise the situation prevailing in Tazara from a manufacturer's point of view and prescribe solutions.

The Zambian and Tanzanian governments will also assist Tazara in collecting about K9.8 million owed to it mostly by Zambian importers as part of the solution.

"The two governments have pledged to urge debtors to expedite payment in order to enable Tazara in its national duty of repairing the line," Gen. Chinkuli said.

Tazara has also contracted a West Germany firm, NTU, to carry out an experiment in the repowering of locomotive engines to give them more power. The firm will also provide 14 locomotive engines, seven to be guaranteed by Zambia and the other seven by Tanzania.

"We hope this will also bring out a new lease of life in Tazara," said the minister.

On the technical agreement for the third phase, Gen. Chinkuli said there was no change in the agreement which will run till 1982 except that the figure of Chinese experts has been reduced from 750 to 150, he added, however, that should the need for more Chinese experts arise, the two governments will approach China for more assistance of personnel.

Gen. Chinkuli added that Zambia and Tanzania also agreed to improve the turn-round of wagons and ensure that those who detained Tazara wagons got penalized.

"We shall legislate in this direction and ensure that the culprits whether at the port of Dar-es-Salaam or Zambia Railways are punished. This is aimed at improving efficiency," he said.

Gen. Chinkuli also announced that Tazara will from October 1 increase the rates by 10 percent.

"And in future, rates in Tazara will be fixed by the management, taking into account the prevailing economic situation. This decision is because the Ministerial Council used to delay in implementing the rates."

He also added that in future, Zambia and Tanzania may approach the European Economic Commission (EEC) to find out what assistance they can offer to Tazara.

"Already we expect K2.1 million from EEC emergency funds for the repair of the Chambeshi Bridge. The Chinese government have no objection to where we get money for Tazara," he said in answer to a question.

PRC Friendship Praised

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] A few years ago, President Kaunda referred to the Chinese as "all weather-friends." This expression is complete in meaning, and so far, the Chinese have earned this distinction.

The President coined the distinction during the inauguration ceremony of the Great Freedom Railway, Tazara, on July 14, 1976. He was trying to find an appropriate word to thank the Chinese for the wonderful job they had done.

It means friends you do not have to beg or go hand and knees to get attention or assistance when you encounter a desperate situation. Their door is always wide open to you any time.

The Chinese offered their financial, material and human resources to Zambia and Tanzania to construct Tazara. They did this in the face of discouraging propaganda campaign by the West that Zambia and Tanzania had gone communist.

We are grateful to the Chinese that this dependable spirit and determination to see that Tazara succeeds is still strong. Without their genuine friendship, Zambia would have not survived the hostile imperialist machinations.

Now, the Chinese have offered to provide a further K10 million loan to get the line out of its current operational difficulties.

With this amount, Tazara can once again look to the future with confidence. And according to the Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, the railway will operate on a different system.

Although he could not elaborate, it cannot mean anything more than greater efficiency and better service.

A contingent of Chinese experts is coming to overhaul the operations of Tazara and correct any faults along the line. In addition, they will carry out repair work.

There is one other thing. The amount of funds tied up in debts is one of the problems facing Tazara, and it is a good thing that this problem was also discussed thoroughly by the Council of Ministers.

The governments of Zambia and Tanzania have now agreed to assist Tazara in collecting unpaid debts. The people, who have used Tazara but have not paid for the service have contributed to the problems of the system. They must make voluntary payments or risk prosecution.

The railway cannot operate successfully without funds. It has got employees to pay, rolling stocks to repair and purchase and general maintenance for the line. All these require money.

There has been a complaint about importers, who detain wagons and cause delays in the transportation of goods from the port. The proposal to have legislation to this effect under which culprits will be punished is overdue.

Since persuasion and commonsense cannot prevail on the users of Tazara, the solution is to legislate against any act which disrupts the service. The deliberations on Tazara were worthwhile.

But when all the decisions have been implemented, the workers on Tazara will also need to make their contribution by exerting themselves a little more.

Priorities To Be Set

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Freddie M'ule: "Tazara Must Be Helped To Improve"]

[Text] The Tazara Board of Directors must also sit down and map out their own strategies to enhance line performance. If Tazara hopes importers will go to them while there is a shorter and faster route elsewhere, then they ought to examine their priorities.

The salvage operation launched last week to rescue the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) from impending collapse, leaves little or no doubt about the dire operational and financial straits that this four-year-old organization is embroiled in.

A new loss of nearly K20 million in four years, locomotive performance problem, shortages of spares, liquidity constraints and scarce skilled manpower, all seem to have teamed up to undermine the efficiency and profitability of TAZARA.

Zambia, Tanzania and China are no doubt faced with a multi-faceted problem of trying to put the almost derailed organisation back on its tracks; justifying its viability and trying to wipe from memory the possibility of this multi-million Kwacha show-piece project ending up as a mere jumbo-sized liability.

The high level tripartite meeting which opened in Lusaka last Monday and the preceding meeting of the TAZARA Council of Ministers, both underscored the urgency of the problem and the necessity of finding a permanent solution to this problem.

As emphasised by Tanzania's Minister of Transport, Mr Augustine Mwingira, and Zambia's Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkanda, the crux of the matter hinges on TAZARA's survival and the curative measures that will be taken to save it.

Coming only four years after the railway was handed over to Zambia and Tanzania by the People's Republic of China, there will undoubtedly be those prophets of doom who forecast "operational inefficiency" who will be wagging their fingers in the faces of the two countries, saying: "We told you so."

That, however, is not exactly the issue at hand. In any case, when plans to build the railway were first mooted, not many people, especially in the Western world, gave it much chance. Nearly all of them told Zambia and Tanzania it could not be done until it was done and they were meant to swallow their words.

To every nascent organisation, teething problems are normal. But whether or not those problems are left to develop into a cancer is the real point. In fact, it is a point where the line needs to be drawn between facts and fantasy and to a greater extent, politics and economics.

The case of the Tanzania Zambia Railways is that of economics - although not necessarily simple economics. The one single issue is that TAZARA is not operating economically.

According to the official diagnosis of the TAZARA issue, the current state of affairs is a result of land formation failures; poor performance of certain locomotives; shortage of spares; cash flow problems and the scarcity of skilled manpower.

It has been established especially in the past that certain areas where the line passes become impassable especially after heavy rains. This consequently incapacitates the railway in that operations have to be halted to let nature take its course while it bores a hole in the company's finances.

In April and May last year, TAZARA traffic was halted due to floods which completely submerged part of the line and flooded two tunnels.

On alternative performance, despite the irony of the short time of TAZARA's operations, it is understood that some of them were "too old" and needed to be replaced or complemented. There was, for instance, in July 1978 a time when 500 wagons loaded with 9,000 tonnes of copper and zinc and 348 tonnes of lead were stranded between Nakulka and Chosi stations due to shortage of locomotive engines.

The shortage of spares, too, despite the factor of after sale services has been serious especially considering the distance involved and the fact that getting them from other sources may not work due to differences in specifications.

In November 1977, TAZARA had at one time 350 wagons awaiting repair and that, considering there were only 2,100 wagons inherited at July 14, 1976, when the railway was handed over, plus the usual problems of wagon turn round, obviously gave TAZARA another problem to solve.

The shortage of skilled manpower is even more serious in the light of the fact that Chinese help is temporary and will eventually have to be withdrawn completely thereafter making it imperative for skilled local workers to take over.

Indeed, it has already become evident, with the gradual withdrawal from the system of the Chinese experts, that more time was needed to train more Zambians and Tanzanians to take over.

The staff are new and most of them still learning. They have to handle unfamiliar and specialised equipment and need good time (than four years) of reorientation to attain appropriate standards for the efficient operation and maintenance of the railway.

Returned

At least 1,000 Chinese experts were left at the hand over time to train local personnel. They were seconded for a two year period and most of them have since returned home.

Besides the cash flow problem, there are many other issues though not among the most pressing which, however, have just as potentially devastating an effect. There was a strike in late 1978 which cost an estimated K68,000 and the consequent marooning of some 78,892 tonnes of cargo between Nakonde and Kapiri Mporshi.

Another strike which lasted eight days followed in March 1979 costing TAZARA K1 million and the sacking or suspension of some 51 of the 1,000 labour force on the Zambian side. Some were later reinstated.

It is obvious, therefore, that beneath the veneer of TAZARA's not-so-bad image is a rather not-so-good industrial relations record. And unless this is considered in the same light as the other "major problems" TAZARA may still be plunged into bad times.

The performance of TAZARA shows a magnificent potential that in concurrence with General Chinkuli, the viability of the line cannot be doubted. However, there is a great difference between potential and actual output.

The idea to construct Tazara began in the early sixties although earlier still it formed part of Cecil Rhodes' grand design of a Cape to Cairo railway.

TAZARA was suggested to be a catalyst to the economic development of the areas it would pass through; to strengthen inter-state economic, political and cultural co-operation; to diversify Zambia's outlets to the sea and provide a link to the sea for landlocked Zambia that did not pass through hostile minority controlled countries.

In fact, the need for TAZARA was further enhanced in 1965 when Ian Douglas Smith and his colleagues declared unilateral independence in the then Rhodesia, (Zimbabwe) thus severely restricting Zambia's traditional access to the sea.

A few years later, the Zambia-Rhodesia border was sealed. On the western side, the Benguela Railway was closed too due to disruptions caused by a liberation and later civil war.

Tazara was built and completed in 1975. It was handed over to Zambia and Tanzania on July 14, 1976. That Tazara's significance is self-evident is obvious. One would look at the fact that for instance, in April 1974 the still uncompleted line was assigned to transport goods from Dar es Salaam to Mwenzo (11 kilometres inside Zambia) on an emergency basis. In eight months thereafter, Tazara had hauled 534,270 tonnes of cargo.

At the time of Tazara's hand over, the line had 2,100 wagons, 100 passenger coaches, 102 diesel hydraulic locomotives (85 of 2,000 horse power and 17 of 1,000 horse power) for the main line and shunting respectively. And then of course, repair shops were constructed in Mpika (Zambia) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania).

On the capacity side Tazara was initially supposed to carry 4,000,000 tonnes of cargo annually. But equipment provided at the hand over was only adequate for half that tonnage annually - one million tonnes both ways to be achieved by running five pairs of goods trains per day.

After the line started operating fully in 1977 problems started surfacing. These of course were considered quite normal for a fledgling organisation. However, they gradually built up and were compounded by many other factors including lack of quick remedial action.

Two years after the hand over (August 1978) protocols were in fact signed in Dar es Salaam to solve Tazara's problems mostly caused by lengthy

[Photo Caption]

TAZARA train entering one of the tunnels on its way to Dar es Salaam. In April and May last year, Tazara traffic was halted due to floods which completely submerged part of the line and flooded two tunnels.

delays in wagon turn round and shortage of rolling stock. Delays of wagons especially on the Zambian side have been known to be around 33-40 days when normally they should take about three weeks.

The October 6 reopening of the southern route must have posed as the most immediate threat to Tazara although in the circumstance, it would provide healthy competition to help the organisation gain experience.

Congestion and inefficiency at the port of Dar es Salaam made it imperative for Zambia to seek alternative routes or face a possible economic catastrophe. And with the rains just about to set in, it was imperative for Zambia also to divert the much needed fertilizer to a route that would speed its delivery into Zambia.

To date, however, Mr Mwingira has criticised Zambian exporters and importers for being reluctant to use Tazara. This was, however, rebutted by Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale who gave breakdowns of cargo at Dar, en route there or awaiting unloading as compared to the position at the South African port of East London.

It was obvious that Tazara was still being utilised although on a much lesser scale. There were many importers and exporters who had been victims of the Dar es Salaam port shortcomings who felt the need to divert their route southwards.

Achieved

According to the Bank of Zambia annual report for 1979, although Dar handled 49 per cent of Zambia's foreign trade last year, both import and exports fell. On the other hand, traffic on the southern route which passes through newly independent Zimbabwe, accounted for 41 per cent - a considerable improvement from the nine per cent achieved in 1978 for the two months of using the route.

The drop in the use of Tazara was according to its report mainly due to its poor performance. Included in the problems were the strikes, floods and the sabotage action of former rebel Rhodesian commandos.

It is evident therefore that unless Tazara improves or is assisted to improve, it will be a burden to the economies of both Tanzania and Zambia.

Solutions lie in tackling the problems that have been outlined by the Council of Ministers and the Tripartite meeting delegates.

Tazara needs more money; more business; more spares; less line problems; good locomotive performance; more skilled manpower and good industrial relations. For Zambia and Tanzania, Tazara is not a mere railway line, but a great symbol of the great things that can result when great peoples put their heads together.

The Tazara board of directors must also sit down and map out their own strategies to enhance line performance. If Tazara hopes importers will go to them while there is a shorter

and faster route elsewhere, then they ought to examine their priorities.

If indeed Tazara wants business, they have to stand up and go after it. This little world is a rather competitive one. If as has been said Tazara is viable, there is no need why it should not be a profitable venture. And that is as far as one can go with speculative "ifs".

Let all those involved perhaps realise the importance and necessity of keeping Tazara afloat. Economic independence also entails free lines of communication and Tazara happens to be one of them.

According to General Chinikuli: "The situation prevailing in Tazara at the moment is so serious that unless immediate remedial measures are taken, this vital organisation is bound to grind to a halt in the near future."

As grim but pertinent as that may sound, it would also do them a lot of good to recall President Kaunda's address during the ceremonial hand over when he said: "What TANU and UNIP with the great people of China have victoriously joined together, let no man or nation put asunder."

It may sound like a worn line from the vows of holy matrimony, but it does marry two hard facts together: that Tazara is facing serious problems and that solutions to those problems need to be found without delay.

CHIPATA, LILONGWE RAIL LINK TALKS CONTINUE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] A seven-man Malawi delegation led by Power Transport and Communications Minister, Mr Henry Harawa, arrived yesterday in Lusaka from Lilongwe for talks with Zambian Government officials on the construction of a railway line between the two countries to strengthen transport links.

Speaking to reporters on arrival at Lusaka airport, Mr Harawa, who was welcomed by Minister for Public Works, Mr Haswell Mwale, said the two countries were determined to expand transport and communication links between them.

He said UBZ had been given a license to operate a bus service between Nakando and Chitupa in the Muyombe area.

Mr Harawa said during their stay in the country the delegation, which includes chairman of Malawi Railways, Mr Richard Katengesa, would discuss matters of "mutual interest."

"Malawi and Zambia have a common policy in transport and other fields and we feel that we should periodically meet and discuss problems which arise between the governments of the two countries," said Mr Harawa.

He said the question of constructing a rail line between Chipata and Lilongwe would feature prominently at the talks which open today at Mulungushi hall.

Mr Harawa said experts from both sides would work out concrete plans on how best to implement the project which, it is hoped, would be jointly financed by Zambia and Malawi and the European Economic Commission.

But he could not indicate when the project would start.

The Malawian delegation would also hold talks with Zambian transporters, UBZ officials and experts from Zambia Railways.

CSO: 4420

AIR FREIGHT BETWEEN SA, OTHER AFRICAN STATES TO INCREASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 80 p 31

[Article by Geoff Shuttleworth]

[Text]

Airfreight between South Africa and African states to the north has suffered a downturn in volume recently, but sources believe that this traffic will pick up fairly considerably towards the end of the year.

The change in volume and pattern of airfreight was brought about primarily by the ending of hostilities in Zimbabwe and the subsequent reopening of many of the land routes.

They noted that while many of the land routes and particularly the rail route through Zimbabwe are suffering from congestion at present, they do not believe that when land routes are less congested that there will be a significant fall-off in air freight.

By that time there will possibly have been a significant effort by South African exporters to use Zimbabwe as a spring board and forwarding sta-

tion for the rest of Africa.

In addition airfreight will never be replaced because its speed and efficiency and also lack of pilfering places it at a significant advantage over rail routed goods in particular. By way of an example a freight forwarder in Durban said that on one maize rail truck only six bags of maize were finally received in Zambia.

Shipping routes and services in ports are being reactivated, particularly in Mozambique but they expect this really only to affect bulk cargoes.

Trade by airfreight has suffered particularly in the case of Zambia and Malawi which were landlocked by the war in Zimbabwe and because of Mozambique's inability to handle and process the flow of goods. Zairean traffic was also affected to a lesser degree.

In the case of Zambia two Boeing 747 flights a week was the order of the

day but this has dwindled to two a month and in Malawi four Hercules a month now make the trip whereas in the past there were usually around three to five planes a week.

In Zaire there are less charters than regular flights and a Boeing 707 is about to carry out a regular flight instead of the more irregular Hercules or Boeings before. The SAA is believed to be making approaches at setting up a scheduled cargo service between South Africa and Zaire which will join Iberia, Sabena, Swissair, UTA and other airlines operating there.

Another change which has come about in Zaire has been the rerouting of cobalt.

Previously the entire production of cobalt — Zaire is the world's largest producer — was airfreighted to world markets by Sabena. The price fall and the build-up of stock has allowed for this change in freighting.

ZAMBIAN RAIL STOCK ORDER WON BY SALISBURY FIRM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] A Salisbury firm, Morewear Industries, has won a \$5.5 million contract to supply 250 railway goods wagons to Zambia, a company spokesman said yesterday.

In an interview, he said the wagons would be supplied over nine months. "We will have to expand our labour force by hundreds to cope with the work."

The contract would be signed when a Zambian Ministerial delegation arrived this month. "We hope to finalise all the formalities soon."

It was the first time since UDI that his firm had won such a large contract. The tender was won against stiff European competition, he said.

A Government spokesman confirmed the contract, saying it had been the result of Zimbabwe's membership of the ACP and the EEC. "Many more such opportunities are expected to come up in future."

The Morewear Industries' spokesman said the wagons would be paid for by the EEC which had recommended buying the rolling stock from Zimbabwe.

The company also makes vehicle bodies and trailers.

The contract is expected to speed up the delivery of Zambia's goods from Zimbabwe and South Africa.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRONTLINE YOUTH TALKS--Youth and Sports Minister, Mr Ben Kakoma, leaves Lusaka today accompanied by Luapula Province Youth League chairman Mr Alex Kabaso to attend the first meeting of Frontline youth congress which opens in Luanda, Angola on Wednesday. Member of the Central Committee and executive secretary of the League, Mr Bautis Kapulu who announced this yesterday, said the two-day talks, which end on Thursday, will also be attended by delegates from Zimbabwe, Angola, Botswana, Tanzania and Mozambique. Mr Kapulu said the congress would be very important because apart from being the first of its kind, it was being held on the same lines as the Frontline heads of state summits. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 9]

TANZANIAN LIVESTOCK TO UGANDA--Tanzania has agreed to sell Uganda 20,970 heads of cattle to help her develop her livestock industry. Under a memorandum of co-operation signed between Uganda and Tanzanian ministries of animal industry, the Tanzanian ministry of livestock development and natural resources will sell the Uganda ministry of animal industry and fisheries 10,470 breeding heifers, 10,000 beef cattle, 500 boran bulls, and acaricides manufactured in Tanzania. The deputy minister of animal industry and fisheries, Mr Buzabo, who signed the agreement in Dar es Salaam on behalf of the Uganda government, thanked the government of Tanzania for the offer and invited the minister of livestock development and natural resources to visit Uganda at an early date and tour livestock development projects in the country.--UNA. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Aug 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

LEFTIST DISSIDENTS RELEASED--Ten Angolan dissidents, members of the two outlawed movements of the extreme left, the Angolan Communist Organization and the Joseph-Stalin Nucleu, were released from prison on 11 August following a 25-day hunger strike, the Committee of Solidarity With Angolan Political Prisoners announced in Lisbon on Monday 1 September. Some of the prisoners --mostly students--had been jailed for more than 3 years without trial.

[Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400

VISIT OF LIBYAN DELEGATION REPORTED

Cotonou Joint Commission Meeting

Cotonou EHUZU in French 4 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by F Houehou]

[Text] A delegation of the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya arrived last Saturday in Cotonou to participate in the proceedings of the 2d meeting of the Benino-Libyan Arab Joint Commission which opens this morning in Cotonou.

Under the leadership of the secretary general (minister) of the Peoples' Committee Public Office, Brother Mohamed Al Mabrouk, the delegation was welcomed at the Cotonou-Cadjehoum International Airport by our minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Comrade Ifede Ogouma Simon.

In the main hall of the airport, the head of the Libyan Arab delegation expressed his thorough gratitude to the Benin people for the warm and fraternal welcome his delegation and he himself had received. Brother Mohamed Al Mabrouk then evoked the different subjects which will occupy the Commission's attention, namely: economic cooperation, the Agricultural sector, fishing and mining.

Then calling attention to the fact that the participation of the 2 countries in common projects will serve the interests of the 2 peoples, the head of the Libyan Arab delegation expressed his satisfaction at the solid bonds and good relations which unite our two revolutions: the great Al Fateh Revolution of September 1st and the great Benin Revolution of 26 October 1972. Evoking the history of the Revolution of the valiant Benin People, the Libyan minister emphasized the interest that his country takes in the impetuous development of our struggle for the edification of socialism in spite of the aggression and attempts at colonial reconquest by international imperialism. He then expressed his satisfaction at the ever increasing success the struggling working People of Benin are achieving over their enemies, both domestic and foreign.

After having conveyed the chalarous greetings of President Mu'annar Qadhdhafi, head of the Great Revolution of September 1st, to our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou and that of the Libyan Arab People to the Fraternal People of Benin, Brother Mohamed Al Mabrouk stated principally in conclusion: "We hope to have fruitful discussions, which will be crowned with success, with our Benin brothers so that we can bring about economic and cultural complementarity between our two countries."

Reinforcing Libyan-Benin Friendship

Cotonou EHUZU in French 5 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] "The current session will make it possible for us to draw up concrete measures which, taking into account our successes and our failures, will promote the future development of our relations of cooperation in all spheres, in the thoroughly understood interest of our two peoples and our two Revolutions."

Our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Comrade Ogouma Ifede Simon thus emphasized the great importance of the 2d meeting of the Benino-Libyan Arab Joint Commission whose proceedings began yesterday morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in Cotonou.

"These Sittings," the minister continued. "will make it possible to institute an exhaustive balance sheet of all actions undertaken in common or individually by the two Benin and Libyan Arab Parties since the 1st session was held in Tripoli in 1979."

Expressing his joy at welcoming in the free African land of Benin the delegation of the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya, Comrade Ogouma conveyed to each and all the cordial welcoming wishes of our great comrade in arms President Kerekou and those of the National Executive Council.

Evoking the results of the Tripoli Session, the minister indicated that it had translated into action our will and our common determination to move forward in developing and deepening the bonds of friendship, cooperation and solidarity which unite the People's Republic of Benin and the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriya, two countries enamored of peace and justice, two countries struggling for their true independence against foreign domination.

After having brought to the fore the importance our Party and our Revolutionary State attach to this meeting which remains first of all a significant step in the development of bilateral cooperation in all spheres, the minister declared himself convinced of the deepening of the bonds of friendship, cooperation and fraternity which unite the Benin and Libyan Arab peoples.

Recalling the guiding principles which underlie the foreign policies of the two presidents who are brothers and friends, Mathieu Kerekou and Mu'ammr Qadhafi, namely: mutual respect of each other's independence and sovereignty--mutual advantages--non-interference in the affairs of the other--and national dignity, the minister emphasized the determination of the two heads of state to work for the development of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with our two peoples.

In conclusion, Comrade Ogouma said: "We are persuaded that the edification and reinforcement of our cooperation are necessary for the development of the revolutionary struggle of the African peoples for the unity and true independence of our continent."

Libyan, Saharan Officials Received

Cotonou EHUZU in French 6 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by Pothin Gnanvi]

[Text] In Cotonou yesterday our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, gave audience successively to brothers Mohamed Al Mabrouk and Salek Ould Bobih, respectively head of the Libyan Arab delegation which has just participated in the proceedings of the 2d meeting of the great Benino-Libyan Joint Commission and minister of Health of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

Interviewed on leaving the president's office, the head of the Libyan Arab delegation, Brother Mohamed Al Mabrouk said that he had come to inform the Head of State of the results of the 2d meeting of the great Benino-Libyan Joint Commission. "This visit," Brother Mohamed Al Mabrouk indicated, "made it possible for us to become better acquainted with the experience acquired by the Benin Revolution."

In conclusion, the head of the Libyan delegation expressed his satisfaction at the militant understanding which characterized his conversation with the head of state, President Kerekou.

Answering in his turn questions from the press, the Saharan minister of health, Brother Salek Ould Bobih, who had paid a courtesy and get acquainted visit to the head of state said that he carried a message from his government to the head of state.

Queried about the recent Moroccan attack perpetuated against the locality of Boulanwar in Northern Mauritania, Brother Salek Ould Bobih said that it was chiefly aimed at destabilizing the region and spreading confusion on the eve of the meeting of the "Committee of Wisemen" entrusted with finding solutions to the conflict between Morocco and the Western Sahara.

The Saharan minister then emphasized the thorough availability of his people to accept any negotiation with a view to a peaceful settlement of the problem of the Western Sahara which is, first of all, a problem of decolonization.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NORTH KOREAN CULTURAL MINISTER

Visit to Factories

Cotonou EHUZU in French 31 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by Ephrem Dossavi]

[Text] Comrade Yi Ch'ang-son, Korean minister of culture and art, and Special envoy of Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), who arrived last Tuesday in our economic capital, Cotonou, at the head of an important delegation of Korea's party and state, yesterday visited the city of Cotonou and several production units.

Early in the morning, Minister Yi and his delegation accompanied by the Beninese officials went to the martyrs memorial where they were greeted by militants of both sexes of the Beninese revolution, lining up in impeccable order, shouting revolutionary slogans, and singing to the glory of the 16 January 1977 martyrs. The minister placed a wreath at the foot of the memorial then observed a minute of silence to the memory of our martyrs. Afterward the delegation proceeded toward the Red Star Square via the Labor Exchange and the Hall of Sports. At the Red Star Square the minister appreciated that architectural masterpiece and asked the precinct chief of Cotonou V who was accompanying him, about its peculiarities.

Next, the delegation visited SONICOG (National Company for the Fatty Substance Industry) in Cotonou III. At the factory gate workers formed an honor line, welcoming the DPRK delegation with revolutionary slogans and songs. The management committee of the company then showed our guests to the meetings room, where Gedeon Dassoundo, SONICOG director general, flanked by close collaborators and management and trade union officials, greeted the delegation in the name of the management committee. Dassoundo gave the delegates a general report on the company before inviting them to tour its installations.

Minister Yi, DPRK chief delegate, who followed with attention the many explanations given him, was much pleased with the atmosphere which prevails in the factory. He noted that through SONICOG the factory untiringly works for the well-being of the Beninese people, and that the workers are eager and resolved to step up the production of their factory.

Last leg of the visit, "La Beninoise." There, a special atmosphere reigned: tam-tam, slogans, songs, etc. Management committee members promptly showed the DPRK delegation to the different sections of the brewery. Later, in the conference room, Denis Yabi, director general of the company, told the DPRK delegates that their visit came at a crucial moment for the Beninese revolution characterized by the campaign to increase production launched by our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin.

The director general of "La Beninoise" retraced the history of the brewery, providing details on its production capacity, its activities, its administrative organization, and its prospects. Moved by the warm welcome, Minister Yi thanked all the personnel for it. He was glad to take note of the workers' enthusiasm about their job, and of the diligent compliance with the party's passwords. He was satisfied with the measures of nationalization decreed by the Beninese government which, he added, fit in the logic of revolutionary struggle.

Moreover, the DPRK visiting delegation will be received in audience today by our minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, then by that of Popular Culture and Alphabetization before being ushered tomorrow morning into the office of our great comrade-in-arms, President Mathieu Kerekou.

Visit to National University

Cotonou EHUZU in French 1 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by G. Menai]

[Text] Yi Ch'ang-son, DPRK minister of culture and art, who arrived last Tuesday in our country pursues his visit to Benin. Yesterday afternoon, he went to the Abomey-Calavi university campus. He was greeted by Nathaniel Mensah, rector of Benin National University (UNB), along with the university secretary general and student representatives.

In his greetings, the UNB rector pointed out that Benin and DPRK are rather close to each other despite geographical distance. The Beninese people, he said, are in intellectual communion with the DPRK people, and support their praiseworthy efforts toward peaceful and independent reunification of their fatherland. Mensah expressed his joy in receiving Minister Yi, since "DPRK shows constant solicitude toward Benin National University." The rector made a detailed report on the organizational structure and operation of the university. This account aroused keen interest with our guest, who asked several questions to which answers were given.

The first vice president of the university cooperative gave Minister Yi the militant greetings of UNB students. He then filled the minister in on the organization, the role, and the objectives of the cooperative, before voicing all the gratitude of the students to President Kim Il-song for endowing their campus with a modern wing.

In his reply, the DPRK minister thanked the university authorities for their warm welcome. He was keenly impressed by the sense of organization at UNB, and by its successful achievements. He concluded that UNB takes on a capital importance for Benin since it contributes to the formation of national cadres. That success of all undertakings depends on cadres gives rise to the need for training ideologically and technically competent cadres to ensure harmonious development.

Later, escorted by the rector the DPRK minister visited the cooperative and various faculties on campus.

The DPRK minister was received yesterday morning by Ogouma Ifede Simon, minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and by Capo-Chichi Tonakpon Gratien, minister of Alphabetization and Popular Culture.

End of Visit

Cotonou EHUZU in French 4 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by A. Akuete]

[Text] The DPRK delegation led by Yi Ch'ang-son, minister of culture and art, which arrived in Benin on 29 July, left Cotonou yesterday late in the afternoon.

Speaking to the press in the VIP lounge at Cotonou-Cadjehoun airport, Minister Yi first of all appreciated the warm welcome extended to all DPRK delegates during their stay in Benin. He thanked Beninese authorities for that welcome, then stated that he was pleased to see that all the Beninese people are actively supporting the DPRK people in their struggle to reunify their fatherland.

Minister Yi recalled the convincing successes achieved by our people in all fields, pledging to transmit the feelings of friendship of the Beninese people to the DPRK people and to their beloved leader, President Kim Il-song.

Elaborating on his talks with Gratien T. Capo-Chichi, our minister of Alphabetization and Popular Culture, the DPRK minister declared, "In the future we can strengthen our cooperation in the cultural field."

It should be recalled that the DPRK delegates who were received last Friday by our great comrade-in-arms, President Kerekou, were seen off on their trip home by Ogouma I. Simon and Gratien Capo-Chichi, respectively minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and minister of Alphabetization and Popular Culture. His Excellency Son Tchang-son, DPRK ambassador, was also present.

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CSO: 4400

UNION-GOVERNMENT CONFRONTATION ENDED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text] A natural death has been declared on the current confrontation between the Government and union management.

Officially opening a two-week International Seminar for Trade unionists in the African Region on Monday, the Chairman of the Botswana Federation of Trade Union. (BFTU) Mr Benson Ratsoma noted that such death would however only come through a good union administration and education of industrial discipline.

Mr Ratsoma further told the seminar which is being held at

the Trade Union Centre in Gaborone, that industrial discipline did not only lie with union management and Labour Ministries.

He said increasing productivity for development in industry could only be fully achieved if all parties namely managements, employee and government has a good machinery for consultation and not confrontation.

"Because of that" he noted "parties concerned would have a good case for productivity bargaining in their collective bargaining agreements."

The BFTU chairman further

said the subject of productivity has sadly been neglected in the existing agreements of many unions and to achieve that, he added, it needed a proper administration of union funds and proper allocation of available human resources.

Other speakers at the seminar included Mr I. Nedziwe, the representative of Union in the Africa Region, Messers L. Kratz and I. Johanson both union education officers from Geneva.

The Seminar will be officially closed by the Secretary of the BFTU, Mr P. Tihadi on August 30.

CSO: 4420

PREPARATIONS FOR 1981 CENSUS REPORTED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

Botswana's second population and housing census since independence, is scheduled for August, 1981.

This was announced by the then Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, President Dr Quett Masire in March this year.

The Census Office is this month launching a training programme and carrying out a pilot Census in 12 of the 14 Census Districts throughout the country.

More than 72 people will be trained to record the information required of all persons and work on the pilot census is scheduled to start next week, August 18.

Of the 72 there are 58 enumerators composed of teachers, students and agricultural extension workers and 14 supervisors also chosen from among teachers and senior extension workers.

Senior supervisory staff is made up of census and statistician officers.

Training at most of the census districts will be carried out August 18-20 and the pilot census August 21-25. The districts that will be covered on the above dates include Chobe, North East, Kgalegadi, Kgatleng, Gaborone, South East, Kweneng South District and Selebe-Phikwe.

At Ngamiland work starts earlier. Training began yesterday August 11 and will continue until

the 14th. The pilot census will be taken August 14-20.

In the Central District training is scheduled for August 20-22 and Pilot work August 23-27.

Ghanzi will be among the last. Training starts on August 22 and ends August 24. The pilot census will be held August 25-29. The following on page 2 is the full schedule for the census districts and their enumeration areas.

District	Area	Training	Pilot - Census
Ngamitland	Xaa, Kaszwa'Xade	Aug. 11 - 13	Aug. 14 - 20
Chobe	Pandamatenga	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 22 - 24
North East	Mapoka	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Kgalagadi	Sekepele	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Kgatleng	Notwane, Boriteng	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Gaborone	Gaborone Sec. Legole area	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
South East	Ramotawa	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Kweneng	Chaoke, Khudumoleke	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
South District	Masoke, Mogagane	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Botswana	Botshabelo	Aug. 18 - 20	Aug. 21 - 25
Central	Morulula, Malaka	Aug. 20 - 22	Aug. 23 - 27
District	Bodungwa, Moshupa	Aug. 20 - 22	Aug. 23 - 27
Ghanzi	Moleleleu, Mokgacha Zoroga Northern Farms	Aug. 22 - 24	Aug. 25-29

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRIBAL LAND BILL--The House of Chiefs welcomed the Tribal Land Amendment Bill yesterday but appealed to the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lenyeletse Seretse, to see to it that the landboards membership comprise capable men. The Bill seeks to give the Minister the power to vary the membership of any landboard by an order published in a Government Gazette. Presenting the Bill, the Minister said it was expected that with that amendment, the problems currently affecting landboards would be reduced. Welcoming the Bill, Kgosi Seepapitso IV of Bangwaketse appealed to the Minister to examine very carefully before appointing anybody to the membership of land boards. It should be established whether such appointees are physically capable of holding the job. He cited as an example the landboard in his district as comprising mostly of old men who are physically weak. [Excerpt] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 20 Aug 80 p 1]

STAFF APPOINTMENTS--The President Dr Quett Masire has announced staff dispositions affecting three top Government officials. A circular from the Permanent Secretary to the President says that Mr S. A. Mphuchane, who is currently Administrative Secretary in the Office of the President has been appointed Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands. It adds that Botswana's Ambassador to the United States in Washington DC Mr Bias Mookodi, has been appointed Administrative Secretary in the Office of the President. Mr Mookodi will assume duty on or about October 13, while Mr Mphuchane will move to Local Government and Lands when he has handed over to Mr Mookodi. The circular further says that Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands Mr E. M. Ontumetse will act as Permanent Secretary from the time Mr B. K. Temane, who holds the position, departs on study leave until the arrival of Mr Mphuchane. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CUBAN MACHINERY ARRIVES--Jimma (ENA)--The ten million Birr road building machinery donated by the Government of Cuba to Socialist Ethiopia has started reaching here from the port town of Assab to be deployed in road construction projects. The grant includes dozers, graders, loaders, water and fuel tankers, mobile garages, service cars, carrier trucks with trailer, tractor and an ambulance unit. The equipment will be used for the construction of two feeder roads in the coffee producing regions of Kaffa and Illubabor. A road construction task force has also arrived here along with the machinery to handle the equipment while another is due to arrive from the port town. It is to be recalled that the grant by Revolutionary Cuba was made in appreciation of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign in progress in the country. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 3]

BUMPER SESAME CROP--Gondar (ENA)--A bumper harvest of sesame grown over 33,315 hectares and of sorghum over 7,601 hectares is expected this year from the Humera farm of the Northern Agricultural Development Corporation, it was reported. A work brigade of over 25,000 volunteers from Gondar, Shoa and Gojjam regions, are currently actively engaged in the weeding of sesame and sorghum farms grown over a total of 40,916 hectares. The activities of the farm were inspected recently by Comrade Zemene Kassa, First Deputy Administrator of Gondar region and Vice-chairman of the regional development campaign executive committee, along with Comrade Pana Wolde-Giorgis, General Manager of the Northern Agricultural Development Corporation. Comrade Zemene talks with officials of the Humera farm during his visit. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 80 p 6]

MANUFACTURED GOODS--Assela--The Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Corporation office in Assela, Arssi region, has distributed 3,319,732 Birr worth of manufactured goods and different food items to the public in 1979-80 in order to protect them against profiteering merchants, the manager of the office disclosed here. The office has distributed finished products and different food items worth 7,803,034 Birr in the region since its establishment in 1976. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 80 p 10]

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL CRISIS IS ECONOMIC, NOT CONSTITUTIONAL

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1640

{Text}

AMONG the matters arising from the Ghanaian Parliament's rejection of two nominees to the Supreme Court — Chief Justice Apaloo and Mr. Justice Abban — perhaps the most important is the readiness, indeed haste, with which some people have spoken of "constitutional crisis". The minority opposition parties walked out in protest at what they felt was presidential manipulation of Parliament to get rid of two members of the senior judiciary in a manner which flouted the constitution. Their warning was that the President had created an unnecessary constitutional crisis which could prejudice the durability of the Third Republic.

The view from the government side, however, is totally different and a little more disturbing. Mr. E. D. Maham, chairman of the Parliamentary Appointments Committee, dismissed the relevance of the opposition writ on the Chief Justice's case filed before the Supreme Court and said it was the business of Parliament alone. Indeed, the future work of the highest court in the land was not to thwart Parliament's present work in approving the members of that court. Even more serious, however, were the reported words of the PNP's publicity secretary, Mr. Kofi Batsa. Blaming the minority parties for instigating

a constitutional crisis, Mr. Batsa told them not to delude themselves into thinking they could bring the government down by a vote of no confidence. He warned that the PNP could decide to go it alone if the other parties did not play the democratic game, and said those parties would be responsible for the consequences of open confrontation.

It seems rather over-muscular to taunt the opposition with the fact that they can do little more in Parliament than to make noise: the government has a clear and disciplined majority there, and its ministers and policies can hardly be said to be answerable to Parliament. Without getting lost in questions of principle, Mr. Maham did not give a clear response to the significance of the visit by two Cabinet ministers to the Speaker during a recess after which the debate on Mr. Justice Apaloo was continued. On the other hand, whatever the constitution may deem with regard to a sitting chief justice, it is a good thing for all Supreme Court judges (and indeed, all senior officials) to pay their taxes along with the rest of Ghana's citizens. It is unfortunate for Mr. Justice Apaloo that his cupboard had to be opened in this way, without also revealing what conflicts there may have been in the past between him and senior members of the ruling party. There is also more behind the explanation of why Mr. Justice Abban was rejected than "bias in arriving at the decision in the Kowus case". Ghana will not gain from one or two cupboards being opened while all the others remain firmly closed.

Perhaps the main conclusion to draw from this episode in Parliament's life is that there is no crisis in Ghana other than the economy. No party, including the government, can claim to have the shining light to guide Ghana out of its long, dark tunnel. There is some truth in the assertion that it is the responsibility of the opposition parties to make Parliament a vigorous body and not a rubber stamp and closed debating club of little practical consequence. The first anniversary of PNP government is coming up soon, and mere addition of the total of foreign loans revived or received will not provide matter for celebration.

CS0: 4420

INTER-PARTY FEUDING, DETERIORATING SITUATION DEPLORED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Yaw Boakye]

[Text] My apologies to Chinua Achebe for taking the title of his book as my headline. I cannot help it; there is no better description for the current events.

So many roundabouts are being constructed here and there; the result is a traffic jam and for Heaven's sake, the noise is becoming intolerable.

The Third Republic got off the ground on a healthy note--political parties sought or formed alliances to diffuse frightening differences of opinion: Parliament mainly thrived on decisions by consensus. Unity was the principal objective though not at the expense of the clear identities of the political parties and even in diversity, hope for compromise was not remote.

But things have started to fall apart. The like and the unlike poles are moving wider apart and the country is gradually sinking in a quagmire of hopeless exchange of words, some of which are childish indeed.

The newspaper pages are being filled daily with stinking attacks and counter-attacks by political opponents. Patience is wavering and restraint has almost become a hated word. Who is really calling the tune and who is paying for what?

While the politicians seriously engage themselves in the war of words, the condition of the roads continues to deteriorate; prices continue to soar high; shops continue to beg for goods; the industrialists pray to save their factories from collapse; the motor workshops continue to turn out their customers for lack of spare parts; the land is waiting to be tilled.

Altogether, nothing very pleasant.

Every political party wants to be heard on every issue even if there is only hot air to be blown; no party wants to take kindly to a statement of another

party as if they are engaged in a fierce electioneering campaign trying to undo one another. Yet, the elections are three years away. The campaign has heated up too early; and the people to whom the campaign is directed, the people to pass judgement, are struggling to exist, not to live.

The cause for the friction is not far fetched. The People's National Party wants to assert its mandate entrusted to it by the majority of the electorate. The party controls the majority in Parliament; the Presidency is in its hands, a situation which places the party in a comfortable position to insist that its wishes are done.

The other parties, on the other hand, view that with such a majority, it will be suicidal if the People's National Party is not held in check or is not made to follow strictly the basic law of the land to cut off any excesses of power.

Majority cannot consistently be right and the minority cannot always be wrong--it is a fact of life. Common sense cannot deny its support for this assertion. Nothing is more threatening to the survival of democracy than the insistence of the majority to trample over the minority by its sheer strength and might.

Past experiences have shown that where power is absolute, innocent citizens of different political opinions whose only mistake is to do a conscientious job fall victims to baseless suspicion and unjustified harassment.

The political game we have settled for must be played at all cost, but let it be played according to the rules.

In the rebuilding of our nation, a nation with a shattered economy, a faceless image and impoverished conditions, no individual is too big or too small; no individual is omnipotent, no individual is worthless and no contribution is insignificant. Party membership cannot be the overriding factor in deciding on who is big and who is small or who is right and who is wrong.

What is needed is cooperation in all fields to ensure the attainment of the desired goals of the society. But it stands to reason that cooperation cannot be achieved through force or coercion; cooperation is based on understanding, respect and trust.

In the absence of such understanding, respect and trust, things have to fall apart.

CSO: 4420

PNP'S INTRA-PARTY BICKERING SHOULD STOP

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Party Unity--A National Demand"]

[Text] As the debate on who should cooperate with whom in the administration of the country continues with renewed interest, one fact must serve as a guide to the ruling People's National Party.

It is the fact that the PNP administration holds office under the banner of Kwame Nkrumah, in spirit, and that the PNP's success or failure depends on the degree in which the ideals of Nkrumaism are fulfilled.

Some argue that the Government is only hastening slowly and that a year in office is too short a time to make a correct assessment of what the administration has in store.

However, time is still not on the side of the Government--the people are growing impatient, rightly or wrongly, for more action.

The lamentations on the regrettable national economic situation are justified, but they do not seem any longer to draw sympathy from the people. The election pledges should be fulfilled.

The party can achieve this not through petty jealousies and the hunt for positions, but through a united front and dedication to the ideals and objectives of Kwame Nkrumah.

The 'pull-him-down' signs within the party itself must give way to a healthy form of cooperation among members to present a united front, if the PNP administration should succeed.

The party must close its doors to the kind of personal jealousies that strengthened the hands of the 1966 assassins and made it possible for their coup to succeed.

As an amorphous group, the PNP cannot be completely free from petty squabbles, or ideological differences; but this should not be allowed to create animosity and hatred among party members.

Indeed, Ghana can ill-afford the luxury of petty party bickerings to the detriment of national progress.

BANE OF INTER-, INTRA-PARTY FEUDING SCORED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Politics--Factionalism and Extremism"]

[Text]

FACTIONALISM, buttressed by unwieldy extremism, has been the bane of the political life of this country. Unless Ghanaians resolutely abandon the selfish and parochial attitude to national issues, the tranquillity needed for the economic recovery would be eluding us for a time.

In the factories, the markets, the churches and even inside the political parties, one can clearly see a gradual return to the destructive tendencies which produced the country's present economic woes.

Under such conditions, the law becomes operative only when one's ox is goaded, damn the others.

The same conditions can drive a Government into a no-it-alone policy, for better or for worse.

May we have none of it.

Since the return to civilian rule, the "Times" has been urging all sections of the society on the need to tackle issues facing the nation with dedication and singleness of purpose.

A sense of unity must permeate the actions of all the political parties, be they in power or not, if the nation's desire to achieve economic prosperity is to be realized.

The fun of party politics can be expensive if it is allowed to take a greater portion of the nation's time

HARMONY

It is equally necessary that even internal strife in the various parties should give way to harmony in order to create a congenial atmosphere for the onward march in unity to national prosperity.

The ruling party, for example, needs undisturbed peace in its ranks if the nation should benefit fully from its administration.

So could the minority parties operate effectively and be of use to the State only if they kick against petty party bickerings.

As we stated in an earlier comment, the ruling party, understandably, has on its hands certain basic ideological questions, which need solution, in its own interest. The party, quite noticeably, has not rid of itself the evil habit of power struggle.

But we still maintain that as a ruling party, it would not be in the national interest if members submerge national issues under its own internal quarrels. There must be time for everything.

The nation should not be bothered with the prospect of being an unhappy spectator to such an exhibition of political commotion.

Our advice equally goes to the minority parties to set their own house in order to enable them to function without prickles on their seat.

Indeed, the nation deserves the kind of peaceful and quiet atmosphere needed in a post-war situation, to help her lift off from the doldrums in which she finds itself.

The mere struggle for positions or power is no answer to Ghana's pressing problems.

HOPE EXPRESSED ABOUT NEW DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Streamlining Distribution System"]

[Text]

THE Minister of Trade and Tourism, Mr F. K. Buah, in his determination to ensure fair and equitable distribution of consumer goods yesterday announced a new distribution system.

Under the system, National, Regional and Constituency Committees are to be set up throughout the country to ensure improved distribution of consumer goods.

We are sure the consuming public, particularly those in the rural areas, will fully support the Minister in this difficult exercise. The system will also contribute towards eliminating middlemen and profiteers from the distribution trade.

The problem of eliminating trade malpractices from our economy cannot be under-rated because such evils have had serious consequences on the country's economy.

In a country like ours, there is bound to be hardships in pursuance of our economic goals. These include shortage of certain essential consumer goods and raw materials to keep our factories and industries going. However, when we consider the frequency of the changes in the distribution system, the first conclusion is that there is something definitely wrong with the wholesale and retail trade in the country.

Various methods adopted in the past to improve our distribution system have failed because there have been many loop-holes which have been exploited by middlemen.

There is no doubt that the new system, apparently drawn from previous distribution systems and experiences, will go a long way to thwart the activities of blackmarketeers.

The Minister was optimistic that the new system would remove past lapses. The success of the entire operation however, will depend on the selfless and dedicated service of the members of the various committees to be set up. Unless they exercise the utmost vigilance on unpatriotic middlemen the whole exercise, like previous ones, will fail. Goods, for Constituencies, may, for instance, be diverted for sale elsewhere for the benefit of a few selfish individuals.

It is hoped the new system will contribute towards the stabilisation of our internal distribution system once and for all for no useful purpose will be served if we always run away from the hindrances of one distribution system only to meet similar impediments in another.

CSO: 4420

JOURNALISTS, PUBLIC ASKED TO HELP PRESS COMMISSION SUCCEED

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Of Press Freedom and Politics"]

[Text] Colonel FG Bernasko, leader of the Action Congress Party, called at the weekend on the Press Commission to plunge into serious work "to save a situation."

Fortunately, the commission has plans to tackle its assignment without delay. And on Monday, it held its inaugural session, with promising signs of fulfilling its mission.

The Press Commission as an institution, by itself, cannot conjure freedom like rain from the heavens if all concerned in maintaining the sought-for freedom do not cooperate to maintain the respectability and authority of the commission itself.

It is, therefore, necessary that journalists and the public at large cast away all prejudices and help the commission to achieve maximum success in its assignment.

Any attempt to drag the commission into personal political confrontations with the authorities, under the guise of press freedom, would be as unhelpful as making the commission a willing tool of the Government.

Happily, the calibre of members of the commission is such that one can rest assured that no amount of external influences or pure political sentiments can sway their way of thinking.

It is also our hope that political readers, will not unnecessarily disturb the work of the commission, which cannot be said to be unrepresentative.

We congratulate Mr Kofi Badu on his election as chairman of the commission. His election is, indeed, further proof that members of the commission are completely aware of the high standard of service required of them.

There is all reason to be confident that Mr Kofi Badu will bring his time-tested qualities of intelligence, diligence, and honesty and his long experience in the frontline of the fight for responsible press freedom to bear on his steersmanship of the performance of the commission.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR STATE ENTERPRISES ADVOCATED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 15 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Why State Enterprises Suffer"]

[Excerpt] Much of the public prejudice against State enterprises emanates from the general lack of a concern to get down to the real roots of the unsatisfactory performance of many of the enterprises.

To most Ghanaians, the State enterprises are not making money, and that is all there is to it. But the real story is more involved than that simplistic condemnation.

It is true that many of the State enterprises established by the CPP Government came at a time when there weren't enough qualified men to man them most efficiently.

But the establishment of those enterprises at that time was a vital economic necessity because the aim was to lay the infrastructure for the long-term economic development of the nation.

And the Government showed its awareness of the need to get qualified men to man the enterprises by the serious attention it gave to manpower training.

The value of the State enterprises and manpower training programmes has been demonstrated abundantly by the fact that many of the enterprises have eventually turned out creditably under the management of competent Ghanaians.

Therefore whilst the original basic problem for the viability of most State enterprises was the absence of men with the required qualification and experience to man them, now that problem has been overcome.

Support

That original problem has been replaced by another basic problem--inadequate Government support. It is not necessary to mention any particular State concern, for, the lack of adequate support is common to all of them.

The performances of most GIHOC and CNTC divisions, for instance, show that with the necessary Government support forthcoming, the two giant national economic organizations can perform far better than they do now.

Additionally, since most of the State enterprises are large employment organizations, it is socially vital that they should be kept solidly on their feet all the time.

CSO: 4420

UPDATE OF OAU CHARTER ADVOCATED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "OAU and Border Disputes"]

[Text] The Organization of African Unity "Good Offices Committee" on the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia meet in crucial session in Lagos today to attempt a permanent solution to the irksome border conflict between the two neighboring countries.

No one needs under-estimate the task to be performed. Border disputes, it should be pointed out, are not readily solved on sentimental phraseologies and some down-to-earth assessment will need to be undertaken by the committee if a solution of a lasting nature should emerge.

But there is an ironic lesson here for Africa. Had the OAU developed to the stage where it could exercise political direction, these border disputes would not have erupted into the major conflicts we are having on our hands today.

The truth is that the charter of the OAU has been overtaken by the tempo of events.

Conflicts between African countries only go to the benefit of Africa's enemies. They are those who stand to gain by them--by the divisions the conflicts impose and by the hatred they inflict upon ourselves.

It is necessary therefore that OAU does everything in its power to remove all sources of conflict among African states.

CSO: 4420

WORLD BANK LOAN TO OVERHAUL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text] The Government is to obtain a World Bank loan of 33 million dollars to overhaul the country's railway transportation system.

This will involve the rehabilitation of railway plants and equipment.

Mr Harry Sawyerr, Minister of Transport and Communications announced this in a speech read on his behalf by Mr ID Luri, Principal Secretary of the Ministry at a three-day conference of the Ghana Association Travel and Tourist Agents (GATTA) in Accra yesterday.

He disclosed that in the last financial year the government committed £5 million for track works. This year it has provisionally approved £26 million for further track works. The amount will also be used for the purchase of essential spare parts, repair of locomotives, replacement of signalling system and repair of terminals and buildings.

Mr Sawyerr said the government was also going to float a £25 million stock to raise additional funds for the railway rehabilitation project.

He explained that the World Bank loan would be used to engage Canadian and Indian experts to work in both in-line and advisory positions in the management of the Railways and disclosed that agreements had already been concluded in this respect.

The West German Government, the Minister said had granted Ghana a total loan of 78 million Deutsch Marks to be used in developing Volta Lake transportation system.

He said the programme to be pursued would include the provision of essential port facilities, the purchase of vessels, the construction of workshop and the improvement of roads connected with the lake transport system.

Mr Sawyerr further said that the Kotoka International Airport was going to be face-lifted. Extension works would also be carried out at the Kumasi Airport and a new airport built in Takoradi.

He said the government was bent on providing adequate, reliable, efficient, safe, comfortable and cheap transport services for the people.

In this connection, Mr Sawyerr said 200 Tata buses were on order to augment the fleet of the Omnibus Services Authority whilst large quantities of spare parts had been ordered to serve the existing vehicles.

CSO: 4420

FRG DELEGATION BEGINS DISCUSSIONS ON AID

ABO21350 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The West German economic delegation now in the country yesterday held preliminary discussions with the minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Amon Nikoi. The discussions form part of this year's consultations on economic cooperation between the governments of Ghana and West Germany.

The leader of the German delegation (Dr William Eichmann), said his government supports the principles of self reliance and appreciates the efforts being made by the government to place the economy on a sound footing. (Dr Eichmann) announced that a total of DM 70 million had been earmarked for economic development and technical assistance for 1981. He suggested that instead of the annual discussions, consultations should be held every 2 years to give time to both parties to find enough priority projects for policy deliberations. (Dr Eichmann) said a study fund has been established to train experts. He however regretted that funds set aside for projects had not been fully utilized, and he called on the government to find ways of utilizing such funds more effectively.

On his part, Dr Nikoi said the government is trying to settle Ghana's debts systematically. He expressed his gratitude to the West German Government for its assistance, especially in agriculture. He hoped cooperation between the two countries would continue and that the delegation would carry home some of the country's problems for feasibility studies and subsequent assistance.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE BROADCASTS STILLED--Meanwhile, it is rather sad that what was once a forceful voice in the decolonization struggle of Africa is now silent--the External Service of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation. Established in June 1961 by the late President Nkrumah the External Service which used to broadcast in six languages--English, French, Portuguese, Arabic, Swahili and Hausa--has been compelled to close down because of the inactivity of the transmitters at Tema. Consequently the views of Ghana on current world issues can no longer be heard outside her borders. Ghana Television is also suffering from the country's foreign exchange constraints. For the past two months, it has not been possible to use local films because the film laboratory had broken down. Thus, television news is not different from the radio news bulletin. Lively programmes like Agricultural Front cannot be shown at a time when the Government has launched a two-year crash agricultural programme. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 11 Sep 80 p 1490]

LOAN RATIFICATION--Parliament has ratified three foreign loan agreements between Ghana and three international financial institutions. Ghana thus becomes a beneficiary of \$6m. US loan from the OPEC Fund for the Volta River Authority and \$29.5m. US loan from the International Development Association for the Volta Regional Agricultural Development Project. The third loan of £35m. from the Agricultural Development Bank and the African Development Fund is to finance an oil palm plantation and also to advance loans to small-scale food crop farmers and fishermen. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Aug 80 p 1628]

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS EVENTUALITY DENIED--Mr Kofi Batsa, chairman of the PNP Publicity Committee, has said it is a delusion for anybody to think he can embarrass the government by instigating a constitutional crisis. GBC quoted Mr Batsa as saying that no minority party should delude itself into thinking that it could bring the government down by a vote of no confidence. Mr Batsa was speaking at a Ghana-Romania Friendship Society symposium on the theme of "the relevance of an ideology in the country's socio-economic development." Mr Batsa said in Ghana's present socio-economic crisis, it was basically sound to adopt the policy of participatory government and seeking cooperation and consensus whenever possible. But if other parties would not play the game with the PNP, they would bear the responsibility which open confrontation would unleash upon all. The PNP could decide to go it alone but such a policy would not benefit the country, he said. Mr Batsa felt that Ghanaians could see through recent events and "judge who is trying to play politics with the country's misery." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1677]

SINGAPORE CREW FOR BSL--A number of foreign crew from Singapore have arrived in the country to join hands with some "qualified Ghanaians" to man the Black Star Line (BSL) vessels. Mr Harry Sawyerr, Transport and Communications Minister who disclosed this in an interview with the "Graphic" in Accra yesterday would not tell the number of the crew. He, however, stated that they had gone straight to the vessels, adding that more crew would be coming in due course from India. The Minister noted that by the end of next week most of the vessels would have set sail. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Aug 80 p 1]

USSR BOOK DONATION--The USSR Embassy in Ghana has presented a collection of 230 books and teaching aids on the Russian Language and Literature to the Department of Modern Languages, University of Ghana, Legon. The books and the teaching aids, which are to be used in the Russian Language section of the Department, were presented by Mr FM Maslov, Minister-Counsellor of the and were received by the head of the department, Professor RF Amonoo. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Aug 80 p 8]

YOUTH FARMS ESTABLISHMENT--The Government has given approval for the establishment of youth farms to be financed with loans from rural banks as part of the two-year agricultural crash programme. As a first step, a seven-member inter-ministerial committee of experts drawn from the Ministries of Agriculture, Labor, Youth and Social Welfare, Education, Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Finance and Economic Planning, Transport and Communications, Natural Resources, Fuel and Power Science and Technology has been set up to draw up guidelines for the establishment of the farms. Mr FQ Amegah Minister of Labor, Youth and Social Welfare, who announced this at a press briefing in Accra yesterday, however, emphasized that the farms would be based essentially on the principle of private participation rather than state participation. Outlining the objectives of the scheme, the Minister said that it would be the contribution of the youth to the national effort in arresting the general food shortage in the country. It would also be an inducement for the youth to make their living through farming in the rural areas thereby curbing the drift of the youth to urban areas. Furthermore, the Minister said the scheme aimed at encouraging self-employment and self-reliance among the youth and improving the quality of rural life. He stressed that the Government would provide land preparation services on credit terms, arrange assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture in the form of counselling loaning of seeds, fertilizers and other facilities, and act as the main buyer of produce from the youth farms. The Government, the Minister said, would also assist with the provision of storage facilities and give incentives which would guarantee the success of the scheme. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Aug 80 p 1]

CMB PERSONNEL DISMISSED--Fifty employees of the Cocoa Marketing Board, including 17 senior officers, have been summarily dismissed for their alleged involvement in various malpractices such as smuggling and fraudulent deals. The senior officers, all stationed in Kumasi are, in addition, to refund a total of £204,498.38 which they illegally acquired through the preparation of vouchers for "ghost" laborers and defrauding the Board of 323 bags of sealed cocoa. The other 33 employees made up of drivers, security guards and purchasing clerks, who operated mostly along the border areas, were found to be involved in the smuggling of cocoa across the border. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Aug 80 p 1]

NKRUMAH INITIATIVES RECALLED, PRAISED--Events in recent years have vindicated Oaagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah in that if projects which he started had not been abandoned the people of Ghana would now be beneficiaries of many of them. Speaking during an inspection tour of the Kpong hydro-electric project, President Hilla Limann added that Dr. Nkrumah's critics said at the time that the most of the projects were prestigious, but they should now have realised how myopic they were and how far-sighted Dr. Nkrumah was. The President, therefore, urged Ghanaians to learn to recognise or even praise the good work of political opponents and stop the "pull-him-down" politics of the past which "have taken the country nowhere." Dr. Limann said "carping criticisms without suggestions as to alternatives are not the way to build a peaceful and healthy nation... Our independence and sovereignty shall be compromised unless we can erect a strong economic foundation at home. The completion of this project and others to follow will therefore help us build such firm domestic foundations." [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1732]

FINANCIAL SITUATION--Money supply in the 12-month period ending April 1980 increased by 55 percent compared with a 20.6 percent rise for the corresponding period last year. The Bank of Ghana also announced that the urban local food price index rose by 10.2 percent in April compared to a 7.4 percent decrease the preceding month. The increase, it said, was the result of price increases in many food items, especially bread, maize, kenkey, gari and rice. Ghana's net uncommitted gold and convertible foreign exchange reserves rose at the end of April to £234.3m. from the provisional March figure of £186.2m. The level of reserves in April 1979 was £139.1m. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1734]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT MOI PARDONS FOOD HOARDERS FACING LOSS OF LICENCES

President's Remarks

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 32

[Excerpt] **FOOD hoarders facing loss of their licences were yesterday pardoned by President Moi.**

The President said he had taken the decision because too many people were involved.

He recalled that he had asked for a list of hoarders. But when it was given to him he found it too long. "I therefore decided to pardon them."

But the President warned: "If they repeat their illegal habit again, they should not blame me."

President Moi was addressing thousands of wananchi at the official opening of the New Nyali Bridge, the longest concrete bridge in Africa.

His warning to food hoarders was greeted with cheers.

The President appealed to the people to live by the country's principles and respect each other. He advised them to beware of those who did not follow the Njaya philosophy of peace, love and unity.

Prosecution of Hoarders

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Commerce last week released a list of convicted hoarders, smugglers and other wrongdoers who were pardoned by President Moi. They could have lost their trading licences had it not been for the President's act. But, despite the pardon, a number of questions remain and we raise them because they are being discussed by wananchi all over the Republic.

First, the list comprises people and firms taken to court, charged and convicted. If they were convicted the public would like to know how many were fined or jailed, or both. It is also important to know what happened to the goods which they were hoarding or smuggling.

The Ministry's list also seems incomplete in other respects. It is not clear why there was no

mentioned in it of some districts where hoarders have already been taken to court, charged and sentenced. But even more important is a question being raised by wananchi: Is this a complete list, since it essentially comprises ordinary Kamaus, Ochiengs and Langata and no "big fish" of the kind Parliamentarians were told during the last sitting as being among the culprits? Parliamentarians, including some Ministers, clearly told this nation that smuggling was being carried out by big fish. Have these people now stopped this trade? Or did they escape the net? Or is the list incomplete?

Whereas the pardon is in keeping with the President's policy of emphasising love, unity and peace at all times, it has raised more questions than provided firm answers in regard to the Government's policy on hoarders and smugglers. It has been explained that if the licences of all these people were withdrawn this would have led to wananchi face unnecessary hardships. Let us then grant many more licences to other individuals so that in future this concern for services rendered to wananchi will not be an issue in decision-making.

In the past the licensing process was essentially seen as a source of wealth or patronage for the politically influential. This should not be so since, more often than not, the politically influential are not good businessmen. Such a system lends itself to corruption and an extremely inefficient — and therefore expensive — distribution system which forces the poor wananchi to pay unnecessary charges for goods. Students of the Kenyan economy argue consistently that distribution costs are not only already high but that they are rising even faster because of a system dominated by political traders who understand politics but not trade.

We have said before that the issue of basic food and essential manufactures is too important to play politics with. We have said too, and in no uncertain terms, that those who hoard and smuggle are essentially working against the stability of our society and Government. We would like to repeat this for the benefit of those who have been forgiven and we urge the prosecution of anybody, be they influential or not, if they are caught in future.

At the same time, there apparently are grounds for fundamental objection to the manner in which licensing is being conducted in some parts of the country. There have been reported instances of late where all licences have been cancelled in an administrative area. Usually, this action is announced by a member of the provincial administration. The announcement of withdrawal of licences is usually coupled with a related announcement that the Administration will be involved in the granting of all new licences. A variation on the theme is where licences for a specific product, rather than all trading licences, are withdrawn. In this latter case the authorities seem to schedule the withdrawal each month of different licences for specific items.

There have been complaints by wananchi that these general licence withdrawals are disrupting trade. It seems these actions are not based on trade exigencies or ability, but rather that some influential persons are using the Administration to deny licences to some other individuals for political reasons. Some wananchi complain that traders can get their licences back if they take

some politicians and administrators as sleeping partners. These manipulations of the licensing system only make the distribution system more expensive, with the costs eventually being passed on to wananchi in the form of higher prices. There is no reason why wananchi should continue to support these bloodsuckers.

In these times of inflation, the ordinary mwananchi needs a fair deal from the State if he is to continue with the task of building the nation. To give him such a break all those who increase the costs he has to pay for essentials should be taken severely to task.

To protect hoarders and smugglers is to court public anger and resentment. In future, therefore, we urge the single-minded prosecution of all hoarders and smugglers.

CSO: 4420

MOI ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Aug 80 pp 1, 24

[Excerpt] **THE Government is to spend Sh. 700 million on an integrated agricultural development project.**

Of this, one-third will be spent in Coast Province.

President Moi announced this when he opened this year's Mombasa Show at the Jomo Kenyatta Showgrounds, Mombasa, yesterday.

The President said the project was part of the newly-formulated food production policy being implemented by the Government.

"Let me affirm that food production for self-sufficiency must be regarded as a key objective in overall economic planning, with policies and programmes directly geared to an increase in agricultural output."

President Moi pointed to the recently increased producer prices for maize, wheat,

pyrethrum, cotton and meat products. These, he said, represented compensation for increased input costs.

The President said additional credit facilities, especially for smallholders — to stimulate the use of better quality materials and adoption of modern techniques — had been made available.

He declared: "A part of the overall objective is, of course, economic health and vigour in all our rural areas. Economic development must mean the development of people and we shall, therefore, give even more stress to rural development

because it is there that most of our people live."

Commenting on the integrated agricultural development project, now entering its second phase, President Moi said: "The basic

objective of this undertaking is to provide services and facilities for small-scale farmers and, at the same time, to exert public enterprise for the removal of constraints on productivity."

The President said the project embraced food production, water conservation, supply of fertilisers, machinery and other inputs, expansion of co-operatives and credit institutions. It also covered power and communications, education and research.

He said: "In the development and promotion of national interests, a great deal will depend on our farmers. But the Government, on behalf of all the people, is doing more than its fair share to inspire and support agricultural production."

He continued: "On a countrywide basis, I require and expect extension workers to assist all our smaller-scale farmers to make the fullest use of the facilities and services provided."

"Alleviation of poverty is the main objective of our current Development Plan. And everyone must realise that this aspiration can only be met through expanded production and actual creation of wealth."

President Moi also called for greater co-operation between Government lending institutions, which give credit to farmers, and commercial banks.

He said: "I know that the commercial banks recognise the importance of agricultural credit. However many of them may not have the expertise and infrastructure for lending to farmers, especially the small and medium farmers."

"This problem could be overcome if commercial banks lent money directly to those organisations set up specifically for agricultural development."

The President said that, among such institutions, were the Agricultural Finance Corporation, Agricultural Development Corporation, the Co-operative Bank and the Kenya Farmers' Association.

"These institutions are closer to the farmers," he said. "At the moment, they do not have adequate resources to support farmers. Arrangements should be made through which commercial banks could lend to these institutions which, in turn, would increase their lending to the farming community."

MOI EXPRESSES DISSATISFACTION WITH SPLINTER CHURCH GROUPS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] **FREEDOM** of worship is one of the rights guaranteed by articles of the Constitution of Kenya, and at the attainment of independence, about 1,000 sects were registered under the Registration of Societies Act. Today, officials at the office of the registrar of societies contend that there is no telling how many religious sects exist in Kenya. Partly because of the mushrooming of religious sects in the country, the government of Kenya has not been in a position to carry out investigations about the credibility of such sects — most of them splinter groups from established church groups — or that of their leaders. In the past, the government has only been worried by the activities of religious sects which it felt might undermine national security or development. In fact, only two religious groups have been banned for their activities in Kenya. The Dini ya Msambwa sect of Elijah Masinde was banned soon after independence for "preaching hatred" in the country, while in 1973, the government became concerned with the activities of the Jehova's Witnesses, and the sect was deregistered, only for the ban to be lifted sometimes later.

There is now evidence that the government is not going to view the mushrooming of religious sects with the same indifference as it did in the past. Addressing a fund-raising meeting at the Machakos African Inland Church last

weekend, President Daniel arap Moi did not leave his audience in doubt what he felt about splinter church groups. Hitting out at disgruntled leaders in the church, Moi told them to quit the church if they could not carry on well with others. The president expressed his displeasure with church leaders who gave themselves big titles and observed that splinter groups always caused hatred in the church. He warned that the government would no longer register such groups because that would be tantamount to complicity in dividing the people.

The involvement of the church in politics has been a bone of contention between some church leaders and politicians, and there has often been controversy over where to draw the line between political activities and the role of the church as a moral agent in society. The president pointed out that where some church leaders formed splinter groups and caused hatred in the church, some people thought the government was behind them because it had allowed the registration of such groups. By all indications, church leaders seeking to have a breakaway church of their own will not have it easy in future. ■

EDITORIAL CLAIMS GREATER FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION UNDER MOI

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial by Hilary Ng'weno]

[Text] IT is two years today since President Jomo Kenyatta died: two years which have seen a gradual transition from the Kenyatta era to the Moi era of President Daniel arap Moi. Within such a short duration of time there is little that a nation can do to change its basic characteristics. A lot that Kenyatta left remains intact today. Parliament remains supreme. The judiciary is free and independent. The rule of the law is the law of the land, and that is as it should be. But other things also have remained unchanged. Despite the strong condemnation which has been uttered during the past two years, corruption in high places continues unabated. So does tribalism. And that is not as it should be. The only consolation in this respect is that public pronouncements against corruption today sound a little more forthright than in the Kenyatta years. Hopefully, some action will one day be taken to reduce this particular menace to the country's stability.

There have, of course, been changes since Kenyatta died, some rather painful while others have been welcome. The country's economy has been buffeted a great deal by global inflation and by mismanagement at home. During the past eight months, shortages of essential commodities have made a mockery of Kenya's great reputation among African nations for economic development. And, as the country's leaders themselves admit, the near future is just as bleak as the recent past. But against this painful reality there is the enormous sense of freedom which now prevails in the country in comparison with the authoritarianism of the Kenyatta years. There is greater freedom of expression now under Moi than there ever was under Kenyatta, and to the extent that responsible exercise of freedom is a measure of maturity it may be true to say that Kenyans have at last come of age. That they have been able to do so only two years after the passing of the father of the nation may perhaps be a tribute to the tutelage they had under Kenyatta as well as to the tolerance of his successor.

CABINET ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN BREAD, MAIZEMEAL PRICES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Bread and maize meal prices rocketed last night.

The cost of a standard loaf and a 2-kg. packet of maize meal went up by -/40 each.

The increase was approved yesterday by the Cabinet which met at State House, Mombasa. The meeting was chaired by President Moi.

A 500 g loaf will now cost 2/- instead of 1/60; maize meal will cost 4/20 instead of 3/80 for a 2-kg. packet.

A 2-kg. packet of wheat flour will cost 6/70 instead of 5/55, an increase of 1/15.

The producer price of a bag of wheat goes up from 135/- to 150/-, while that of a bag of maize rises from 80/- to 90/-.

In recent weeks, there had been reported shortage of wheat flour, and more than 13,000 workers in the baking industry stood to lose their jobs as a result of the crisis.

Members of the Bakers' Association made efforts through the administration to get the millers to allocate them more flour.

The bakers had complained that they required 700 bags of wheat in Nairobi alone per day, but only got 100 bags between them.

The Government controls the prices of ordinary white bread, ranging from 250g, 500g and 1,000g to 1,500g loaves, as well as the 500g enriched (Premium) bread, currently selling at 1/70.

A NATION survey yesterday afternoon found that rice, including pishori, was again being sold in the open-air markets.

Traders were selling the pishori rice at 6/- a cup. Two cups of rice when weighed amounted to 3/4 kg.

A kilo of rice is 4/80 at controlled prices.

Also found in plenty in the open-air markets in Nairobi was wheatflour being sold freely.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ON ELECTRIC POWER SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Kenya will invest more than Sh. 4.7 billion in the power industry in the next eight years.

The aim is to make the country self-sufficient in electricity.

Several hydro-electric plants will be built. The first one is to be commissioned in July next year.

This was announced in Mombasa last night by Energy Minister John Okwanyo.

He said the Sh. 400-million geothermal plant at Olkaria, to be opened next July, will produce 15 megawatts.

This plant will be followed by another of the same size which will be completed by the middle of 1983. The second unit will cost Sh. 260 million.

The Minister was presenting long service awards to workers of the Power and Lighting Company at Nyali Beach Hotel.

He said his Ministry wanted to give Kenyans power as cheaply as possible.

Hydro-stations

A power plant with a 40-megawatt capacity will be built at Masiga. The hydro-electric station is expected to be commissioned in October 1981.

Under the current Development Plan, Sh. 2,832-million hydro-electric power plant will be built at Kiambere--some 40 km downstream from Kindaruma power station.

This will be followed by the development of the Turkwell plant in Turkana District in 1988 which will generate 120 megawatts.

The Turkwell station will cost Sh. 1,300 million.

The Government will also intensify exploration for resources such as oil, natural gas, coal and uranium.

He said plans were also being prepared for better use of firewood and charcoal.

"The Government is also devising and introducing better methods of using biogas in addition to harnessing of wind and sunlight as sources of energy," he said.

CSO: 4420

COFFEE EXPORTS STILL 'NUMBER ONE CASH EARNER'

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Aug 80 pp 35-36, 39-40

[Text] **EVER** since the 1977 world coffee boom resulting from a heavy frost that affected Brazil, the major world producer, things haven't been quite the same for their Kenyan counterparts.

World prices have fallen considerably since 1977. Although the average price for Kenyan coffee was slightly higher in 1979 than in 1978, there were serious price fluctuations during that year. While there has been relative stability at a generally satisfactory price to growers since the latter part of 1979, it is by no means certain that this stability will continue or that the average price can be expected to increase in line with world inflation.

The weather element has tended to worsen the sense of uncertainty in an industry that is Kenya's number one cash earner. The year 1979 was characterised by inadequate, intermittent and poorly distributed rainfall. The results of this were reflected in the low coffee crop totals (the lowest in three years) caused by poor crop setting.

In contrast, incidences of the October/November 1978 short rains together with distribution were fair and the period was largely characterised by below normal sunshine in nearly all coffee growing districts, thus causing marked reductions in evaporation. However, the rains were short-lived and the January to March 1979 period was marked by prolonged drought except in the eastern highlands, which had isolated showers.

A 12.5 per cent drop in the volume of coffee produced in the 1978/79 year as

compared to the previous year came as no surprise. With only 74,337 tonnes delivered, the year was actually 26.6 per cent down from the 1976/77 total volume of 101,218 tonnes.

Much of the drop was in the plantation sector where performance was generally down by 20 per cent (or 6,876 tonnes) compared to 1977/78. For particular districts, the drop in quantity was significant, for example, 45 per cent for Mitubiri, 42 per cent for Makuyu, 33 per cent for Donyo Sabuk and 27 per cent for Nyeri. Only smaller coffee districts like Machakos showed marginal increases which, however, could not influence overall performances.

The co-operative sector performance for 1978/79 on the other hand tended to counterbalance with a minimal 3.5 per cent drop against a background of significant increases in Bungoma (71 per cent), Kisii (45 per cent), Meru (6 per cent) and other minor co-operative districts with 10 per cent increases. Poor performances in this sector were, however, recorded in Embu with a volume drop of 38 per cent, Kirinyaga 26 per cent, Kiambu 18 per cent and Murang'a 8 per cent.

In general, sector contributions to the volume delivered during 1978/79 were plantations 36.1 per cent and co-operatives 61.9 per cent with a balance of 2 per cent emanating from miscellaneous coffees and sweepings.

A programme that is expected to

considerably enhance smallholder coffee production throughout the country was initiated in July 1979 to provide one redeeming feature in a series of shortfalls. It was during the 1978/79 coffee season when plans were drawn up and an agreement reached on financing between the Kenyan and the World Bank. The five year programme which will benefit from some 27 million dollars from the World Bank entails, among other things, factory construction, rehabilitation, farm input loans including labour, training facilities for both staff and growers and support services and facilities such as equipment, vehicles and buildings, and coffee research facilities at the Coffee Research Foundation.

Thirty two coffee processing units have been authorised for construction in the Coffee Board of Kenya's programme of services. Eleven coffee factories authorised earlier for construction were completed early last year bringing the total processing units in the co-operative sector to 568. In response to growing pressure from farmers to have mechanical facilities for parchment coffee, arrangements were initiated at the Coffee Research Foundation to install testing facilities which would determine the local applicability of various types, prior to recommending any for use in the field. Such units are seen as necessary by growers especially since natural solar drying of the coffee was hampered by erratic weather conditions.

The services the Coffee Board renders are invaluable. It was the first parastatal organisation in the country, having been established in 1933. After independence it gradually changed its composition to keep pace with the new era and the aspirations of local farmers.

Licensing is a major area of the board's concern. It operates at two levels. At the farm level the board licences coffee nurseries, coffee planting, coffee factories, smallholders and coffee societies. The board maintains a register of all growers and gives each of them a mark to distinguish their crop. The register, which is revised annually indicates whether the growers are big plantations, smallholders or co-operatives.

At the second level the board approves millers. The most important millers are the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union (KPCU) which handles around 90 per cent of the crop. The board also licences coffee commission agents who are a vital link between them and the planters financially as a channel for all payments. KPCU is a principal commission agent.

The board licences warehouses and coffee brokers. Under the coffee act of 1972 the board has to execute policy matters, general administration and field services. It also has to ensure that the quality of Kenya coffee is maintained. Quality can be lost in factories and in warehouses and the board has a number of inspectors to make sure that this does not happen.

During the board's annual coffee conference held in May this year to adopt its annual report, several issues were raised by farmers regarding the industry. Most disturbing was the recurring issue of council cess which is unpopular. Certain coffee co-operatives last year resolved to seek the total

abolition of council cess partly in view of the rising costs of coffee production and the unpredictable prices of the commodity.

By March this year coffee prices on the Kenyan market were fixed at shs 28,000 per tonne. According to the Coffee Board of Kenya's monthly bulletin the major obstacle was variations in the cost of fertiliser, an important bearing on the farmer's profits. A doubling of the costs could easily cause a 20 per cent drop in profits and indeed these prospects worried the farmers.

During this year's conference farmers pointed out that county councils continued to collect coffee cess for the maintenance of roads leading to the factories when in fact the job was not being carried out.

The other recurring issue which came up during the conference was the question of government subsidies on farm chemicals and fertilisers. Rocketing inflation has made price increases in fertilisers inevitable. Indeed the only way out of an imminent loss in profits

was to urge the government to subsidise such agricultural requisites so as to sustain production and quality.

Other issues discussed during the conference included export tax, neglected and mismanaged coffee farms, coffee research services to planters, water supply in coffee areas, supply of electricity to coffee factories and secondary roads in coffee growing districts.

One issue which has since become very prominent in the industry is the introduction of harmful and bogus chemicals. In June this year certain farmers expressed concern about a chemical which they claimed had caused them a 50 per cent crop loss. The chemical, which they condemned as harmful, is a fungicide sprayed on coffee trees to control coffee berry disease. Its use was suspended in 1978 after the fungi were found to have developed resistance to it. Although there were no studies carried out to determine the extent of crop loss caused to farmers due to the use of the chemical before it was suspended, experts believed that it was considerable and the continued use of the chemical could have ruined the coffee industry within a couple of years.

In July, the following month, coffee

farmers were reported as having lost coffee yields estimated at millions of shillings after spraying with ordinary limestone chalk sold to them by firms under the pretext that it was chemical protection against coffee berry disease. Doubts over the efficiency of the spray first surfaced towards the end of last year when several co-operative societies and large scale coffee plantations around Kiambu and Thika began complaining that their coffee was still vulnerable to the disease despite regular spraying.

Samples of the spray were subsequently sent to the National Agricultural Laboratories at Kabete and the results of tests showed that the spray powder was part Difolatan (a relevant chemical) and part limestone (chalk). Since then a government bill has been proposed to see that individuals who import agricultural chemicals, without prior approval by the ministry of agriculture, will face heavy jail terms and fines.

The bill, to be known as the Pest Control Products Bill seeks to empower the ministry to prosecute individuals and groups of individuals who do not comply with its regulations.

At the moment the government maintains a plant quarantine station at Mugu, which controls the importation of plants while its agricultural laboratory at Kabete controls the importation of agro-chemicals. However, the government claims it has no legal powers to act upon those who refuse to comply with recommendations regarding either the application or withdrawal of imported chemicals or plants.

The bill has been prepared and will be introduced in parliament when it re-opens.

Meanwhile the Coffee Board of Kenya has since reacted to the precarious state of affairs. Its deputy general manager, P. M. Katingima, stated in the July issue of their monthly bulletin, that a year is barely over since the days of anxiety and sleepless nights due to coffee smuggling and now they have to face this more serious menace. "The industry is now a playground for chemical racketeers who are selling chalk disguised as Difolatan or washing blue as copper for control of coffee disease," he stated.

'RACKET IN FARM CHEMICALS' THREATENS COFFEE CROP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 32

[Text] KENYA may lose up to a seventh of this season's coffee crop because of a racket in farm chemicals.

Some 97 000 hectares are planted with coffee and of these 68 000 are grown by smallscale cooperative farmers.

During the 1978/79 season 74 000 tons of clean coffee earned Kenya £102 million.

But now, farmers have been duped into buying chalk and washing blue under the guise of chemicals to protect their crops from disease.

As a result, the coffee is vulnerable to coffee berry disease and leaf rust.

"We are expecting a substantial drop in crop production because of this racket as well as weather fluctuations," Coffee Board deputy general manager P. M. Katingira said yesterday.

He estimated production would fall by between 10 to 15 per cent.

He advised farmers to beware of "unscrupulous suppliers who have been selling sub-standard or completely fake chemicals."

He said they should only buy from reputable distributors and even then, "insist on having the chemicals tested."

A weekend survey showed major coffee growing areas had been affected by the racket.

The situation is so serious that Central PC David Musila has warned all farmers to "examine every packet or tin of chemical" they buy.

The hardest hit areas include Kiambu, Murang'a, Nyeri and

generally means delaying or rescheduling programmes or undertakings in other areas," he said.

The whole year-to-year business of development involves making a choice between projects that on paper seem to have the same priority.

"But," he said, "I am convinced that the decision to proceed with this project was sound. This is because over and above the other benefits I have described, I know that in the whole region there must evolve for our people everywhere new market outlets and new opportunities for employment and investment."

The President stressed, however, that "the motorists need not feel that they have been singled out for brutal treatment,

since in fact the charge that they will be asked to pay for this vastly improved facility compares very favourably with charges levied for passage across the old Nyal Bridge."

He then referred to the requests for a permanent link between South Coast and the Island. "This must come in due time, when the balances and choices that I mentioned earlier determine that such a moment has arrived."

He said the opening of the bridge signalled his Government's continuing commitment to speed up the development of the whole Mombasa area.

He said this was in recognition of the town's importance as a gateway to the nation as well as in its own right.

President Muo thanked the Japanese Government for its £12m loan which had made the bridge possible.

He praised Sumitomo Construction Co. for completing this large-scale project within the estimates of time and cost.

He noted that the company had also trained hundreds of Kenyans employed on the job.

He said the bridge was "a significant national asset and an important element of our countrywide infrastructure."

The 400 metre-long bridge has six lanes and footpaths going both ways. Work on it began three years ago.

ESSO RESUMES SUPPLIES TO KENOL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] ESSO has resumed supplies of refined oil to the Kenya Oil Company.

Kenol chairman Reggie Alexander said he was "most delighted" and hailed the decision by Esso as a move in the right direction.

He declined to comment on the nature of the new agreement reached with Esso.

By yesterday, Esso officials were tight-lipped on the matter and efforts to reach the managing director, Mr. Schneoberger, were unsuccessful.

A source at Esso, however, confirmed that supplies of refined oil to Kenol were resumed on Tuesday.

Last Friday, Esso had, for the second time, cut supplies to Kenol, halting its operations throughout the country.

Mr. Alexander said Kenol had suffered losses for about five months before Opec announced new oil prices.

Such factors, he said, had made it difficult for Kenol to meet its commitments.

CSO: 4420

NYANDO MP URGES REVIEW OF SUGARCANE PRICE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Aug 80 p 27

[Text] KENYA may have to import sugar again if urgent measures are not taken to review the price of cane.

Nyando MP Onyango Midika said yesterday that he had held extensive discussions with sugarcane growers in western Kenya and had concluded:

"It is only in Kenya, among the sugarcane growing countries of the world, that farmers are so badly paid and neglected."

Asking the Government to seek financial assistance from the World Bank to rehabilitate the entire sugar industry, Mr. Midika suggested that farmers needed incentives in order to grow more sugarcane.

He gave a detailed comparative analysis of the production cost for the farmer and the overhead cost

for the factories that crush sugarcane.

He pointed out: "The review to increase the price of sugarcane per tonne should be achieved without having to increase the loss to consumers."

Justifying his demand for a review pricing, Mr. Midika cited:

• Input costs have risen sixfold since the last price of Sh. 133 per tonne was fixed;

• Cost of transportation of cane has risen by 8/-;

• It now costs the cane farmer 206/- to produce one tonne from which one bag of sugar is made.

Mr. Midika called on the Government to pay the farmer 220/- a tonne and to place responsibility for distribution of sugar with the Kenya Sugar Authority instead of KNTC.

EAP&L ADDS FUEL OIL SURCHARGE ON ELECTRIC POWER RATES

Details on Surcharge

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Norbert Manywa]

[Text] **THE East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. has slapped a hefty fuel oil surcharge on electricity tariffs.**

The new surcharge is backdated to July 1, and is reflected in the August electricity bills.

Numerous consumers have complained to the NATION about the size of the increases.

One user of electricity said the current increase was the steepest he had experienced over a long time and wondered why an essential service like electricity should ever take more than a third of the incomes of the majority of its users.

The surcharge is calculated on scale at 13.9 cents per kilowatt hour.

The measure, applicable to both industrial and domestic consumers, will not help the Government keep inflation under 15 per cent. If anything, it will fan inflation.

A senior official of the Ministry of Energy admitted the rises were steep, but pointed out that the

EAP&L needed funds to meet commitments made to the World Bank that it would achieve an investment return rate of 6 per cent in 1980.

He added that the only way in which the company could get additional funds was through a surcharge.

The agreement with the World Bank specifies that the rate of return on investment will be 6 per cent in 1980, 7 per cent in 1981-82 and 8 per cent in 1983-84.

But it was not clear why the EAP&L had not spread out the adjustment when it made the commitment in 1978 instead of invoking the precipitous rise at the eleventh hour two years later.

Fears are now being expressed that, unless the company is restrained from making such high rises in its tariffs, the Government programme of rural electrification will not be successful.

The company's chairman, Mr. J.K. Gecau, could not be reached yesterday to comment on the new rises.

This year, the EAP&L and its subsidiaries will command a consolidated net profit of Sh. 115 million. And, although a shortfall will be expected as a result of the drought early this year, which left the company's hydro plants dry, EAP & L still expects a modest profit of Sh. 16 million.

Explanation of Surcharge Rapped

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. has yet again slapped a surcharge on its customers, ostensibly necessitated by its promise to the World Bank to ensure a rate of return of 6 per cent in 1980. This rate is slated to increase in subsequent years and the implication of the EAP & L action is that it will go on raising charges in order to meet Bank rates of return on investment specifications.

The EAP & L is a public utility pure and simple. As such, it exists to provide efficient services to its customers, as the Chairman, Mr. J. K. Gecau, said recently. But serving the public efficiently is not synonymous with levying a stiff surcharge on its customers, as the EAP & L has just done without warning, particularly in these days of rising costs and extreme inflation. In the recent past, on the heels of the problems in February and March this year, when the public was never given a coherent and systematic explanation for the power cuts, we have been told that the company was on a sound footing. When there were Press reports suggesting that the company was recruiting overseas they were denied and we were further told that it had local personnel to do all the necessary work. One assumes that they are also competent to manage the finances of the company without resort to outsiders.

In spite of the sometimes contradictory statements about the abilities and plans of the company, many continue to argue that all is not well with the electricity industry. The basic problem seems to be its inability to plan ahead within itself without over-reliance on consultants. Plans, of course, are useless unless they are systematically followed up by adjustments, as necessary. Ironically, what goes as the National Power Plan is nothing more than a series of consultants' reports. And consultants, as everyone knows, are not always motivated in the best interests of the countries they are expected to help. It is in this context that we object to the explanation that the newest surcharge was necessitated by the need to meet a World Bank demand. One likes to think that the energy policies and affairs of this country are handled by the people of this country. Why, then, must the Bank be telling a national organisation how it should manage its affairs? It may be true that the Bank has financed some projects related to power generation, but does that give the Bank management rights over the power industry?

When the power crisis was with us earlier this year we wrote in these columns that the electricity industry, being a public utility, should explain to its consumers what problems it was facing and not just spring surprises on them. The context then was the debate on the cause of the shortages. The same point is relevant, and much stronger, with respect to finances. We know that the EAP & L is a public company and we, therefore, assume that

there is not--and should not be--an overwhelming demand or desire for it to make profits.

The reasons for this argument are as follows: If power is too expensive we will not succeed in attracting large-scale industrial users whom we need to generate employment in our economy. Already a significant number of industries are making plans to relocate in Zimbabwe, which has abundant and cheap power. The cost of power in Kenya has therefore been seen in the regional context and not in terms of some narrow analysis of profitability. If there are silent partners in the power company who are pushing for profits they should be thrown out. The profits made in the past should be used for any cash which the company might now need.

At the same time, we need cheap power to begin to attract small-scale industries, particularly in the small urban centres. This is a point of view which is looked askance by the power industry but it must always be kept in mind. When the EAP & L produces statistics to show that there are too few customers in these areas who will become consumers at the current price of power, it does not tell us anything at all about how many possible customers there could be at cheaper power costs.

The other reason why we need cheap power is simply in terms of the ordinary household consumer, essentially in urban areas. With generally static salaries this year, plus inflation, it is unrealistic to increase the cost of electricity as the company has. This surcharge will significantly add fuel to the inflation we are already experiencing--with a resulting deterioration of the standard of living. Why should this industry damn the general economic well-being?

More realistic management of the power company will, we feel, lead to more rational use of machinery, financial and manpower resources--thereby leading to lower costs in the whole industry. If money, people and machines are used more efficiently the whole industry will be put on a sounder basis and give better service. Whether that is done now is for others to decide and execute, but we are clearly of the opinion that there is no good reason for the company to slap such a heavy surcharge on the public--whatever the World Bank says.

If it can be shown that the company needs extra cash for projects, something it has yet to convince the public about, then this should be raised over an extended period so as to lessen the inflationary impact on the general economy and on the man in the street. Already, following the increases this week in the prices of bread, maize meal, wheat flour and electricity, manufacturers and others are talking of raising retail prices to the consumer. This mortal, already so hard hit he does not know if he is coming or going, cannot be expected to absorb much more without commensurate increases in salaries.

CSO: 4420

LADA POPULAR ON KENYAN MARKET

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] A RUSSIAN passenger car Lada, has become popular on the Kenyan market.

Lada, built by Fiat under licence in Russia, is expected to become one of the inexpensive cars on the Kenyan market a NATIIN survey has shown.

Car dealers in the city could not immediately release the number of Lada cars bought on the market but simply said "the car sells like hot cakes."

They said that as small cars become increasingly popular, the Lada finds an easy market.

The dealers said that since importation of cars has been restricted by foreign exchange quota, the smaller cars have been the dealers' choice. This enabled them to obtain more cars and meet the increasing demand.

One dealer said the demand for cars has been increasing fast. "There is no hope that the supply will be enough to satisfy it," he added.

The recent duty increase on large cars has reduced their number on the market and increased the demand for smaller ones, the survey revealed.

Dealers reckon that in the next five years or so, the number of large cars on Kenyan roads would fall considerably.

Before the advent of the Russian Lada car on the Kenyan market, local dealers have been going for more competitively priced small Japanese cars.

CSO: 4420

1974-1980 ARAB AID NOTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] KENYA has received aid totalling \$261.67 million from Arab countries and their sponsored agencies in seven years.

The Kenya Arab Friendship Society, quoting official Arab sources, yesterday said the aid was between 1974 and 1980.

But it does not include a "substantial financial assistance" pledged to Kenya by the United Arab Emirates this year, the society said in a Press statement.

The society said the total included aid given directly to Kenya through bilateral agreements and in the form of indirect loans provided by financial institutions supported by Arab funds, which included the International Monetary Fund.

The main donors were named as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates. Others

were the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Fund for Arab and African Technical Assistance, the Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa (SAAFA), Kuwait, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, Opec Special Fund, the IMF (81.5 per cent from Arab sources) and the Industrial Development Bank.

The loans cover various development projects in Kenya. Some of the projects are textile and paper industries, water and health projects, rural development, social services, sugar mill, tea factory, hydro-electric project, roads, sewerage and funds to enable Kenya meet her balance of payment.

The society hailed President Moi's recent visit to Iraq and the United Arab Emirates which resulted in pledges by Arab oil producers to supply petroleum directly to Kenya.

CSO: 4420

DICTIONARY OF MASAI LANGUAGE, FOLKLORE REVIEWED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Sep 80 pp 10, 11

[Text] **MAA: A Dictionary of the Maasai Language and Folklore** By Fr. Frans Mol. Produced by Marketing and Publishing Ltd and sold worldwide through the Catholic Bookshop, Nairobi. Casebound with four-colour jacket 192 pages Sh. 100 a copy

MAA is the outcome of 16 years field work by a Dutch White Father, Frans Mol, who has been working with the Maasai in Kenya for nearly 20 years. He is a little over 45 years in age, unassuming and is today one of the best spokesmen for the Maasai people.

Unlike most Westerners who consider the Maasai to be primitive and "uneducated", Frans Mol has empathy and encounters wisdom in the Maasai. This is the reality of his life working and living with them.

He has been with them at Kilgoris, Lolgorien, Emarti, Loita Highlands, Ammanga and Rombia in Kenya.

Unlike the scholarly works produced by pundits at Schools of African and Oriental Languages or at departments of African Studies in universities abroad, the mainstay of Frans Mol's study has been the people with whom he has been working and for whom he has developed an endearing attachment and love.

The Maasai are complex and all that a layman is concerned

about is that they are a reality and a living purposeful entity, in the populations of Kenya and Tanzania. Time was when all the area we now call Nairobi was Maasailand. So even now the Maasai exhibit traits of being all supreme and all knowledgeable.

Education has had its impact and many of the present leaders who have suffixes of Olo are by tribe of Maasai origin. A key personality whom we encounter in newspapers and see on television is Mr. Stanley Olooipitip, who is the Minister for Local Government and was previously the Minister for Home Affairs.

A former Vice-President of Kenya, Mr. Joseph Murumbi is of Maasai origin and has now settled in the Maasai Mara region where he is engaged in enriching personal study and in plans to develop a massive ranching complex in the Maasai Mara.

Maa is an attractive book of 190 pages and typeset throughout in two columns to a page. This makes for reading like that of a Dictionary. But **Maa** is not just a dictionary of the Maasai language. It is the most well balanced and the most comprehensive introduction which anybody may wish to have of the Maasai people.

While all those who go to Amboseli and Kapado and to Narok and to Maasai Mara may marvel at the Maasai people and

show great interest in studying them, there is no better, no immediate and no inexpensive way of beginning than by investing 100/- only in a copy of **Maa**. Schools and colleges and likewise libraries and reading rooms throughout Kenya would do well to obtain copies of this valuable book for their libraries and reading rooms.

It is hoped that overseas where the Maasai are so often talked about and mentioned, often derisively, attempts will be made so that **Maa** becomes the textbook on the Maasai, our graceful and all-so-overpowering people who add colour to life in Kenya and who in turn show us that all that is modern and all that is current need is not timeless. Their culture and their way of life is an eternal odyssey into the realm of eternal glory. — **WRM**

NORWEGIAN, EEC AID TO TURKANA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

SEVERAL development projects in Turkana District will benefit from a more than Sh. 40 million aid from Norwegian Aid Agency.

The aid will be spread over four years.

The European Economic Community will also assist the district with 5,000 tons of maize for farm construction and between Sh. 5 and Sh. 10 million worth of equipment. The equipment needed will be decided on by the local District Development Committee.

Beneficiaries of the Norwegian aid are agriculture, health centres and forestry projects in the Turkana region including West

Pokot District.

The good news was broken to members of the District Development Committee during their meeting with a planning team from Nairobi.

Leading the seven-man team of senior officials from the Ministries of Health, Economic Planning and Development, Agriculture and Resources, the deputy economist in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development Mr. J. H. O. Kide said the Government would embark on a concerted plan to implement the projects.

— KNA

CSO: 4420

ODINGA DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO UK

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] MR. OGINGA Odinga, chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, left for Britain last night.

This is his first trip to the UK in 13 years.

He will be out of Kenya for a three-week official tour.

Mr. Odinga, one-time Vice-President of Kenya and leader of the now defunct Kenya People's Union (KPU), last visited Britain in 1967 when he went there to launch his famous book *Not Yet Uhuru*.

A spokesman for Mr. Odinga said that, while in Britain, Mr. Odinga would hold detailed discussions with Ralli Bros. and Coney Ltd., together with their subsidiary company, the British Cotton Growers' Association.

The reason for Mr. Odinga's visit to Britain, the spokesman said, was to acquaint himself with the British cotton industry.

Yesterday morning, before his departure, Mr. Odinga paid a courtesy call on the British High Commissioner, Mr. J.R. Williams.

Mr. Odinga was appointed chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board last November.

Since his appointment, he has urged Kenyans to take farming seriously and to follow the advice of Government officers so as to increase output.

BANKS LOSING MONEY THROUGH CASH FRAUDS, FORGERIES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Aug 80 p 30

[Text] **KENYAN** banks are again losing millions of shillings through cash frauds and forgeries. In two national banks, the Kenya Commercial Bank and the National Bank of Kenya, large funds are mysteriously disappearing while in their custody. At the moment the greatest concern is not the cash actually lost, but that most of the money which is lost is through frauds and forgeries involving people working in the banks.

During President Moi's visit to the Kenya Commercial Bank headquarters in Nairobi last week, the bank's chairman, Mr. Philip Ndegwa, said that the bank had lost some shs. 1.7 million through frauds and forgeries, and a further shs. 1.6 million through cash shortages, in the last financial year. Said Ndegwa, "This is the Kenya Commercial Bank alone... if we were to add losses from other banks the figure would be many times greater"

Besides banks, large firms and parastatal organisations have reportedly also been targets of this wave of crime. Except for the Kenya Commercial Bank, none of these victims have officially disclosed the amount of money that has been "stolen" through fraud and forgery but sources agreed that generally the losses have been through two methods. The first method involves monies which are normally left in the banks on the penultimate date of payment of salaries.

Normally, both officials of the bank and a client scrutinize the amount of money involved and certify that the sum is correct in respect to the payroll. Both the parties then endorse the contents and the cash is left overnight for collection the following day. At the time of collection, either the entire payroll or a significant fraction of the payroll is found missing from the bank's custody. According to sources, the banks do not necessarily take responsibility in spite of the fact that clients are normally advised to take precautions by leaving the money in banks.

The second method is the most widely practised and involves forgeries of signatures of officials of prospective victim organisations on banker's cheques which are then cashed. For instance it has been reported that a few weeks ago, the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications was deprived of shs. 2 million through this method. At the time the KPT officials apparently went to the bank on realising the irregularity and confirmed that a cheque had been forged. The cash payment had already been made.

When cases of fraud and forgery caused quite a stir among banking chiefs four years ago, some of them attributed the involvement of bank employees in the racket to social circumstances. But others, among them the up-coming African managers, attributed the problem to factors

existing within the banks. At the time they said that some banking staff were defrauding their respective banks because of frustration arising from outdated rules and lack of a clear structure for mobility. Under the circumstances, some of the employees are forced to use fraudulent means. ■

CSO: 4420

KENYA

KENYAN-ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES EXPANDING SERVICES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Addis Ababa, Tuesday--Kenyan and Ethiopian airlines will begin operating daily flights between Nairobi and Addis Ababa from November 1.

The decision to increase services was reached here yesterday following a two-day meeting of aviation experts from the two countries.

The meeting had been convened to review co-operation in aviation as recommended by the Ethiopia/Kenya Inter-Ministerial joint consultative meeting held in Mombasa last March.

The meeting also agreed that the two carriers should begin implementing pooling arrangements by November 1.

In order to make the two carriers economically viable, they will explore possibilities of joint commercial arrangements on existing as well as on agreed new routes.

Other agreements include technical and training co-operation on preferential basis, search and rescue, calibration of navigation aids and exchange of aeronautical information.

The Kenyan delegation to the ministry was led by Mr. R. S. Nyaga, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

CSU: 4420

SAMBURA RESIDENTS CLAIM AREA HIT BY FAMINE, DC DENIES CLAIM

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Samburu residents claim the area has been hit by famine.

The gloomy news was brought to the NATION yesterday by a resident who trekked from Maralal to Nairobi by foot and bus to draw attention to the plight of his district.

Mr. Letayo Lereete said little rain had fallen in the area since April 1978 and that cattle, goats and camels had to be taken to Boran where there was little pasture.

He also claimed that maize meal, when available, cost 10/- a packet and that a sack of Unga cost 160/-.

Samburu DC H. Z. Ambuka has promised to take "immediate" action to ensure maize meal is sold at the controlled price.

Speaking on the phone from his Maralal residence, the DC told the NATION he had just received a signal from Wamba DO and would act "immediately".

Mr. Ambuka said there was no food shortage in Samburu. "I am not aware of the problem, but I will carry out an inspection," he said.

Supervision

He said traders collected food from Isiolo and Nyahururu which was distributed under the DO's supervision. He said this ensured wananchi bought food at the controlled price.

The DC denied allegations that retailers had increased the price of maize meal or that residents had to come to Maralal for supplies. "The food is taken to them," he said.

Meanwhile, residents of Wamba, Samburu District, are trekking many miles to get maize meal because traders at the township have allegedly stopped collecting supplies from Nyahururu depot.

Boycotted

Two Kanu officials from the area told the NATION yesterday that traders had boycotted the commodity because retail prices were uneconomical.

Wamba Kanu sub-branch chairman Lekoki Lemelita, and Samburu district executive officer John Kalasinga, explained that traders felt it was expensive to fetch maize flour from Nyahururu about 300 kilometres away.

The traders, the two leaders said, were demanding to be allowed to sell a kilogramme of yellow maize flour for 1/60 but that the DC had told them to stick to the controlled price of 1/20.

CSO: 4420

STRONG SECURITY FORCE ALONG BORDERS 'STABILIZING FACTOR'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Since the government of the People's Redemption Council came to power four months ago, the Military leaders have been very concerned about the security of our borders.

On his recent visit to Harper, Maryland, the Head of State made it one of his first duties to visit the border post at the Cavalla River between Liberia and the Ivory Coast.

He expressed concern to the Minister of Defense, and plans were worked out to strengthen the security patrol along the Cavalla.

Growing concern for security along our borders should not lead anyone to believe that we are becoming increasingly suspicious of our neighbours with whom we have nurtured and maintained long and established friendship.

It is just that the time is now ripe, as everyone realizes, when the security of the state should receive maximum priority.

In the early days of the revolution, many in Liberia were uneasy at the reactions displayed by some of our neighbours.

The principles of non-interference which is enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and to which every member country has subscribed, was overlooked and a committee was set up to look into the "Liberian situation."

Again, certain demands were made on the PRC Government, which amounted to outside interference. Naturally, these heightened suspicions in certain quarters, leading to the new regime becoming quite security-conscious.

Now, we have learned that the United States Government, a long time friend and ally of Liberia, is contemplating granting military and economic assistance to Liberia. This is good news.

While this government does not foresee engaging in any armed conflict with any of its neighbours, yet a strong security force deployed along its borders would serve a stabilizing factor in this revolutionary period of our history.

Anyone wishing to stir up trouble in order to destabilize the country, would think twice after finding out how militarily prepared we are to meet any foe or repel any aggression from without or within.

Secondly, what are friends for if, in time of national needs, they are unable to come to our aid and assistance? To make the Liberian Revolution a success and bring about a new society for social justice and equal rights, the economy of the country must be boosted and its security must be assured.

The Liberian Revolution is directed towards bringing reforms in our society to benefit every segment and promote growth in all avenues.

We expect those whose friendship we have long shared to help us in our noble design so that Liberia would emerge out of the revolution a true land of liberty with freedom and justice for all.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER DETAILS FOREIGN FINANCIAL AID, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Aug 80 pp 1, 11, 12

[Article by J. Blamo Robinson]

[Excerpt] The Liberian Government is to receive financial assistance from foreign sources totalling 128 million dollars for 1980 and 1981.

Out of this amount, the American Government is expected to pump in 20 million dollars to be used for food, medicines, agricultural development, rural broadcasting and military equipment; while the West German Government would provide 23 million dollars to cover agricultural and forestry development, port rehabilitation, water development and road assistance.

The remaining 85 million dollars is expected to come from the International Monetary Fund to cover the proposed budget deficit of 75 million dollars.

This was disclosed by Planning and Economics Affairs Minister Togba-Nah Tipoteh when he addressed the National Press Club on the state of the economy at the Ducor Hotel Saturday night.

The expected financial assistance from these three sources was the outcome of the high-powered mission sent to the United States, West Germany and the IMF to negotiate with them on behalf of government in a bid to put the economy back on a sound footing.

Dr. Tipoteh told the press that with such assistance, he was optimistic that there would be no major obstacles in the passage of the 372.5 million dollar 1980/81 national budget, which has a near 20 percent increase over the last one.

He disclosed that shortly after the removal of the former administration, some international financial swindlers, seeking to take advantage of the new regime's urgent need for financial resources, entered the local scene with bogus offers of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of loans.

"True, the government is in great need of money; however, the crucial amount needed is in the order of 25 to 30 million dollars for easing the cash problem until the revenue situation improves and public expenditure controls begin to work efficiently. The government decided not to deal with the swindlers," he explained.

The Minister made it clear that while government had taken some definite measures to counter the destabilisation impact on the economy as generated through the "crisis of confidence" problem, the nation continued to feel the negative impact of the financial squeeze.

He said prices had risen significantly because of slowdowns in importation which had decreased the supply of goods considerably in the midst of rising demand.

He said another squeeze on the national treasury had been government's decision to set the minimum salary of soldiers at 250 dollars and 200 dollars for other government employees in an attempt to reduce the burden of the high cost of living on low income workers.

As a result of this financial squeeze, coupled with reduction in the supply of some goods, the Minister made it known that prices will rise even further as government employees spend nearly all of the 34 million dollars additional income.

He said the solving of the crisis of confidence problem was paramount because "we need to have our economy working first of all before we can plan and implement projects to reduce significantly the burning problems of massive unemployment, high cost of living, falling standards of living, an extremely high infant mortality rate, low productivity and gross inefficiency in the management of the public sector.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER CALLS FOR REPEAL OF PRC DECREE ABOLISHING STRIKES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Aug 80 p 8

[Article by Napoleon Teage]

[Text] The Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Togba Nah Tipoteh, has called for a repeal of PRC Decree No. 12, which abolishes workers' right to strike because it contravenes the convention of the International Labour Organization (ILO) to which Liberia is signatory.

Speaking last Saturday at the Ducor Hotel, Dr. Tipoteh said the right of workers in Liberia to strike was fundamental and that the rights of workers, like the rights of other people, must always be respected.

He attributed most of the strikes by workers since the revolution to what he called a "pouring" out of frustration.

Dr. Tipoteh, who was addressing members of the Liberian Press at its regular monthly meeting, also noted that while it was true that workers have the fundamental right to strike, it was equally true that strikes should not be encouraged for the mere purpose of creating industrial unrest.

He said this would have a negative impact on the economy of the country as government's revenues drop drastically.

The nation's chief economic planner said that Decree No. 12 stemmed from what the "PRC considered a measure to end threats of seizure" by several business enterprises as a result of mounting labour unrests following the coup.

Dr. Tipoteh observed that it should never be forgotten that the "working people of this nation of ours are the strongest supporters of the revolution."

He asserted that the task of the PRC Government was to promote workers rights by serving as a catalyst in the process of converting what he referred to as "long standing workers frustrations" into energy for increased workers' productivity.

"We have to work towards the repeal of Decree Number 12 if we want to have the continued confidence of the Liberian people in particular and the international community in general," Dr. Tipoteh said.

The history of Liberia, he noted, was filled with examples of how laws directed against workers "do not reduce workers."

What minimizes workers' uneasiness, Dr. Tipoteh pointed out, was the establishment of conditions under which workers could organize freely, be free to choose their own leaders and negotiate with management within the framework of the labour laws of the country.

Dr. Tipoteh also disclosed that since the April 12 revolution, some 21 doctors (most of them Liberians) have resigned their jobs at the JFK Medical Center and other hospitals and fled the country.

He said government is currently identifying means by which "to close the gap between what it says and what it does."

Earlier, the Chairman of the Press Club, Mr. J. Blamo Robinson, welcomed the people and said that their mass turn-out at the meeting was an indication that they were all greatly concerned about the state of economy of the country.

CSO: 4420

PRC CALLED UPON TO REQUEST MAJOR CREDITORS TO WAIVE DEBTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Speaking at a crowded press meeting last weekend, Economic and Planning Minister, Dr. Togba Nah Tipoteh touched on many salient issues pertaining to Liberia's economy.

Considering the ailing economy that the PRC has inherited, most of the issues raised by the Minister come as little surprise.

However, one sore point that Dr. Tipoteh laid finger on was what he called "crisis of confidence." To many business people, when such a description is labelled on any economy, the need to rectify it becomes a paramount pre-occupation of any government that knows where it is going.

As the eminent Economic Minister himself acknowledged, the "crisis of confidence" which the April 12 brought in its wake, has given rise to a situation whereby "investors drastically reduced their level of participation in Liberia's economy."

This has led in turn to what Dr. Tipoteh called a "financial squeeze" which has rendered the Liberian economy bereft of adequate supply of money "to meet the basic requirement of the economy."

This is no doubt a gloomy economic state of affairs. It becomes even gloomier against the background that the country has since 1974 ceased to enjoy the 5 per cent rate of economic growth it used to.

With the present investment stagnation, increased capital flight and the frozen commercial credit lines, we cannot help but scratch our heads over the state of our economy.

The economic mistrust and bickering that has ensued between business concerns and their creditors (particularly commercial banks) has only added fuel to the smouldering economic jam now experienced by our economy.

Already there are reports of inadequate supplies of certain commodities, baby-milk being one of them, just because creditors remain jittery in opening up their credit lines to our businessmen.

Given this dismal picture of the economy, it becomes very clear, even to the most optimistic fortune-teller, that the People's Revolutionary Council Government will have to move very fast to head off the unwelcome economic stalemate that usually accompanies social upheavals of the kind here in April last year and April this year.

This becomes even more compelling when considered against the fact that of the \$700 million that Dr. Tipoteh (in his first press meeting after the coup) said Liberia owed to foreign debtors, \$40 million is said to be due in this month!

In this particular case, we call upon the PRC to explore the possibilities of not only rescheduling some of our loans, but also requesting our major creditors, particularly the U.S., to waive our debt obligations. Indeed the urgency of our economic plight makes this sacrifice on the part of our creditors a minuscule.

This is just a short-term solution. The long-term strategy is to grapple with the "crisis of confidence" that is so apparent in the business sphere.

As international political situations cannot be arbitrarily divorced from both domestic and international economic considerations, a point stressed in the six-point proposals submitted recently by bankers, and echoed over the week-end by the Economic and Planning Minister, the first step toward abating the nervousness that has gripped our economy is to solve the political issue.

By so doing, we are convinced that both external and internal help will come in handy.

CSO: 4420

CURFEW LEADS TO 'ALARMING INCREASE' IN BURGLARY IN MONROVIA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Aug 80 p 12

[Article by Mike J. James]

[Text] An alarming wave of burglaries has hit Monrovia, reports reaching our news desk indicate.

"Unless the government takes firm steps to secure business establishments during curfew hours, we might wake up one day and find all the stores empty!"

These were the words of the proprietor of a leading department store which was recently swept clean by burglars in a daring midnight operation during which they burst their way through a heavy steel door and safe, making away with goods and cash estimated to be over \$65,000.

The proprietor, Mr Rizkallah Serhan of Serhan Electronic Store on Broad Street, explained that businessmen all over the city "are terribly worried over the rate at which burglaries have become more devastating and frequent.

He pointed out that government should not only say that businesses are protected, but should actually take positive steps to see that they are protected, especially by deploying soldiers and police to strategic areas of the city.

Unless this is done soon, Mr. Serhan warned, there is a good chance that burglars could drag the country's economy to a complete halt.

Since a dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed on the country shortly after the April 12 military coup, there has been an alarming increase in burglary incidents, leaving a sizeable number of businessmen crying over the shoulders of the PRC Government.

Observers believe that the emptying of streets during curfew hours have been largely responsible for luring a bumper harvest of robbers to lucrative stores where they carry out their sinister operations unmolested.

There are suspicions among the public that some armed personnel have been involved in some of the burglary operations.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS EXCHANGE WITH USSR--A spokesman for the Lesotho Prime Minister's Office in Maseru has denied that the intended exchange of ambassadors between Lesotho and Russia has suffered a setback since last week's talks between the Prime Ministers of Lesotho and South Africa at Peka Bridge. He was reacting to a Rand Daily Mail report yesterday that there had been a setback to the proposed exchange. Earlier this year it was announced in Maseru and Moscow that the two countries had agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, and were to exchange ambassadors. The spokesman at the Lesotho Prime Minister's Office did not disclose when the proposed exchange would take place. The percentage of Christians in Lesotho--more than 75%--is one of the highest in Africa. Many are strongly against the establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia and Cuba. [Text]
[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Aug 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

IRAQI-MALAGASY COOPERATION DESCRIBED

Iraqi Ambassador Visits Health Minister

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Sem Al Kassab Nisan, Iraqi ambassador to the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], paid his first courtesy visit to health minister Dr Jean Jacques Seraphin yesterday morning.

It was merely a courtesy visit, but one which enabled the two men to talk about the public health situation in Iraq and to discuss possibilities of cooperation between the two countries.

The ambassador informed the minister that malaria, schistosomiasis and cholera have been eradicated in Iraq. Drainage of ponds and lakes is one of the methods used by the Iraqi Government to combat the first two diseases mentioned.

With regard to the training of physicians, 1,500 doctors are graduated each year from the University of Baghdad, where there are four medical schools. There are three medical schools in provincial locations.

Thirty thousand physicians work for the Iraqi Government. They are all government employees (there are no private doctors). The ratio of doctors to people is 1:3,000.

The minister expressed his interest in the methods of combating malaria and schistosomiasis used by the Iraqi Government to eradicate those diseases.

He also requested guidelines for cooperation between the two countries with a view to outfitting hospitals with laboratory and X-ray equipment, for example.

Views were shared concerning the measures to be taken to initiate cooperation: there must be an exchange of practical knowledge. Malagasy experts will visit Iraq to learn about the Iraqi health organization and Iraqi experts will visit Madagascar for the same purpose.

Finance Minister Receives Ambassador

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Sem Alkassab Ihsan, Iraqi ambassador to Madagascar, paid a courtesy visit to Mr Rakotovo Razakaboana on Wednesday afternoon, 6 August. The two men talked about the possibilities of new agreements between Madagascar and Iraq at the time of implementing the second plan. It must be noted that Iraqi Malagasy cooperation is promising, particularly following the summit of non-aligned nations in Havana and President Didier Ratsiraka's official visit to Baghdad, occasions which enabled our distinguished leader and President Saddam Hussein to give concrete shape to the ideas expressed. Thus Iraqi aid to Madagascar, Mr Takotovo Razakaboana pointed out, was implemented quickly to offset the large oil bill posing so many problems for Third World countries which do not produce petroleum. Iraqi cooperation is even more appreciated, Mr Rakotovo Razakaboana concluded, since the proposal was immediately followed by action. The two men subsequently exchanged views on the organization of the ministries of finance and economic plans in their respective countries.

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CSO: 4400

NEW RAILROAD TRUNK LINE INAUGURATED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Aug 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] "Chemins de fer mahavita azy!" was the compliment paid on Saturday at Ambila-Lemaitso by representatives of the Revolutionary Government to the Malagasy National Railroad System's [RNCFM] entire staff, to General Director Adolphe Rakotoarivony, to the lowest worker and naturally to the supervising ministry headed by Mr Jean Bemananjara.

It was the occasion of the inauguration of the first section of the railroad bypass between Brickaville and Ambila-Lemaitso (12.635 km). That praise is most appropriate in view of the RNCFM's efforts to renovate and modernize its equipment and production methods for the purpose of improving rail traffic, which occupies a very important place in our economic revolution.

The reason itself for this bypass is self-explanatory: eliminating the limitations resulting from the very cumbersome features of the old line's layout and contour.

This bypass project will also make it possible to stop using traction engines, which will favor economy of fuel, train crews and maintenance personnel and savings in the case of railroad maintenance expenses. An improvement in the quality of service is also expected: a 40-minute gain in time, considering on one hand the elimination of operations in stations to couple and uncouple the traction engine and the increase in speed on the other hand.

Finally, this new line will result in a profitability rate of almost 11 percent when it goes into service.

Some Figures

The Ambila-Brickaville line to be put into service includes, among other things:

Infrastructure: Length: 8,338 meters. Earthwork: 382,000 m³ of cuts and 788,000 m³ of fills, or 120,000 m³ of earthwork per kilometer. Largest fills: 24 meters above natural terrain. Structures: a 150-meter bridge of prestressed concrete over the Pangalanes (154 million Malagasy francs); a 90-meter bridge

of prestressed concrete at PK [expansion unknown] 6.352 (116 million Malagasy francs). These two structures required only 2,810 m³ of concrete and 205 tons of steel. Water drainage structures: 95 meters of concrete pipe and 627 meters of metal pipe, including some 3.5 meters in diameter, 4,680 meters of masonry drainage ditches.

Superstructure: Track of steel rails, grade 70, type S 40, weighing 36.5 kg/m, welded in place by aluminothermy process. Sleepers at the rate of 1,660 ties per kilometer, made of native timber impregnated at the RNCFM's Andasibe Forest Industrial Complex. Ballasting: 600 m³ per kilometer.

Cost of Line

Earthwork: 611 million Malagasy francs, including 214 million from outside assistance and 397 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

Drainage Structures: 92 million Malagasy francs, including 63 million from outside assistance and 29 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

Pangalanes Bridge: 154 million Malagasy francs, including 104 million from outside assistance and 50 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

Bridge at PK 6.352: 116 million Malagasy francs, including 80 million from outside assistance and 36 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

Superstructure: Rails, ties, ballasting: 117 million Malagasy francs, including 90 million from outside assistance and 87 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

Total: 1.150 billion Malagasy francs, including 551 million from outside assistance and 599 million from the RNCFM's own funds.

The System

The RNCFM's staff numbers 4,639, with 43 engineers and management personnel. Its 1979 sales amounted to 7 billion Malagasy francs. The system's length is 1,030 kilometers, including 900 kilometers of main lines. Its equipment includes: 33 locomotives, 12 railcars, 92 passenger cars and 1,224 freight cars. Comparative performance per 850-CV [expansion unknown] operational traction unit: 1971: 13.5 million traction units; 1979: 14.5 million traction units. The year 1971 was used as a reference year, since the RNCFM's performance per traction unit that year ranked first in Africa according to the UIC's [expansion unknown] classification.

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CSO: 4400

STABEX ALLOCATION FOR VANILLA REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The European Communities Commission has just signed an agreement with the Democratic Republic of Madagascar for transferring 2.845 million UCE [EEC account units], or approximately 830 million Malagasy francs, to offset the reduction of revenue from vanilla exports to EEC countries in 1979.

Under the Lome agreement, the signatory nations have set up a system (called STABEX) for assuring revenues from the exportation of certain products to EEC countries. The purpose of this is to alleviate the disastrous effects of unstable export revenues. The transfers made offset the losses in export revenues for the products covered. They will be repaid to "STABEX" only when revenues have again reached their normal levels.

This system was an innovation in relations between industrialized and developing countries. It continues to be a model for such relations, a model on which the Lome Convention II has established a system more complete than before.

Madagascar is involved in the case of the following products: hemp, coffee, vanilla and cloves. The transfer just decided is the third from which Madagascar has benefited. Hemp enjoyed compensation measures in 1977 in the amount of 1.763 million UCE, or 488 million Malagasy francs, and the following year cloves enjoyed a transfer of 1.139 million UCE, or approximately 320 million Malagasy francs.

11915
CSO: 4400

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION SEEN AS GENERALLY GOOD

Crop Situation Detailed

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] MZUZU
Monday

MAIZE yields being generally better than had been anticipated in the wake of the drought that affected parts of the Southern Region, there was however ample maize supply in all areas of the country, says a Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources monthly report for July.

The report, which is compiled by the Ministry's Headquarters in the Capital, reflects a generally favourable growth and local marketing performance of four of the nation's main crops: Maize, groundnuts, tobacco and cotton.

Under 'maize' the report says: "Maize yields were generally better than anticipated in the main growing areas of the Central and Northern Regions. Sales to ADMARC markets continued, but many farmers were holding back some for fear maize may become scarce later in the year."

While the early planted maize crop was maturing, the report states that planting of the winter crop gained momentum during the month. Stalk borer disease, which was the main problem for the growers, was checked by measures which were employed to contain the attack.

Because of these satisfactory maize growth and marketing records, "there was ample maize

supply in all areas," the report adds under 'food situation'.

Shelling, grading and marketing were the main activities for groundnuts farmers. But market for RGI variety in the Phalombe area was yet to start, adds the report which is dated August 19.

For tobacco farmers, grading and marketing continued. In the case of Burley and Flue-Cured Tobacco, nurseries and bigger fields were also being prepared, whereas for Western Tobacco, other activities included mulching and burning nursery stalks.

Picking, grading, marketing and stalk uprooting were the main engagements for cotton growers. Sales of cotton in the Shire Valley were more than had been anticipated, the report says.

Maize, groundnuts, cotton and tobacco are four of five crops which account for a greater part of agriculture's foreign exchange earning force in Malawi. The fifth is tea which has not been dealt with in the July report.

But the two-page report covers such other crops as rice, macadamia and cashew nuts, millets and sorghums, fruits and vegetables, root crops, wheat, pulses and coffee.

July saw the start of dry cassava preparations in the Southern Region. Local marketing of

sweet potatoes continued while the dimba Irish potato crop was being planted.

Kwenengwe ADMARC and the canning factory in Mulanje continued purchasing fruits and vegetables from smallholders and, the report says, various types of fruits and vegetables were still available in all parts of the country.

Transplanting of the winter rice crop started, marketing was completed in the Southern Region, but continued in the Central and Northern Regions. Harvesting of other millets and sorghums tailed off during July.

Planting of dimba pulses was continued while the growth of the earlier planted crop was good,

according to the report.

For coffee farmers, picking and spraying were the main activities during the month of July. Marketing of cherries progressed well.

The growth of wheat, which ranged from the booting to the ripening stages, 'was satisfactory.' Birds scaring was the main occupation for wheat farmers,

the report says, adding: "irrigated wheat at Likangala in Zomba was very encouraging."

Clearing fire breaks was the main engagement for cashew and macadamia nut farmers during July. Young bushes were doing well while old trees continued flowering and fruiting.

ail this farming activity was happening in the background of generally cloudy and cool weather.

Chiperoni conditions continued in the Southern Region and slight showers were experienced in isolated high grounds of the Northern Region throughout the North. —MANA

Self-Sufficient in Seeds

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Blantyre
Tuesday

THE National Seed Company of Malawi Limited (NSCM) has intimated that despite the adverse weather conditions which affected much of Malawi, adequate seed has been produced from the main seed production areas in Central Region, which, together with the previous year's reserve seed stocks, ensures that Malawi is again sufficient in all varieties of its major agricultural crops, such as maize, tobacco, beans, groundnuts and soybeans. This has been disclosed in a Press release.

Particularly pleasing is the supply situation of the main maize variety — MH12 — bred and produced for the major maize production areas in Malawi, and it is in ever-increasing demand by the smallholder sector as a high yielding cash crop. This variety has compared most favourably with the old control variety of

SR52 previously grown in Malawi, in both Ministry Research Branch trials and the commercial sector, and demand in the rural areas is expected to "take off" dramatically over the next few years.

The new NSCM factory at Kanengo, one of the most mod-

ern in Africa, is now fully operational and much of this year's stocks has already been processed and packed, allowing early delivery to ADMARC depots in all areas of the country, to ensure the farmer has access to his seed supply in plenty time for plant-

ing.

According to the Press release new developments by the NSCM for the farmer include arrangements with a foreign seed company to allow production of their hybrid sunflower and hybrid sorghum varieties for use in Malawi. These hybrid sunflower varieties in particular have performed well in observation trials last season, and will be put out on a wider scale this coming year.

At a time when much world attention is being focussed on the use of sunflower oil, not only as a source of vegetable oil, but also as energy, it stated, these new high-yielding, high oil content varieties could well have a most important part to play in future agricultural development in Malawi.

Further tentative lines being looked at by NSCM include investigations into vegetable seed production of some of the major horticultural species grown in Malawi.

Whilst maximum attention is being paid to the internal seed supply situation, the NSCM is building up export trade links, not only with neighbouring countries, but also the European market, and already contracts have been arranged with a UK seed firm, for the supply of bean and cucumber seed. It is NSCM's intention to build as much as possible on this export trade, and hopefully seed sales could become a major foreign exchange earner for this country.

All seed is produced to exacting field and laboratory standards, processed and packed in NSCM's ultra-modern factory, packed to meet customer demand, to ensure a quality product

to the farming community. While many factors affect crop production, the use of quality tested seed cannot be overstressed, especially as the seed input is generally but a small part of the total costs of production of a crop.

All NSCM seed stocks are available throughout Malawi from all ADMARC depots, as well as the NSCM factory at Kanengo, Lilongwe, and through the Agricultural Trading Company Limited (ATC) in Limbe.

TRAORE URGED TO GIVE UP POST OF PRIME MINISTER

Dakar AFRICA in French Jun-Jul 80 p 35

[Text] The situation looks pretty bad. Moussa Traore is grasping at something, no one knows exactly what, but it may just be a certain sense of honor: He does not want to admit defeat. But the sense of honor is rather misplaced: Indeed, it is a question of honor no longer, it is simply obstinacy.

Civil servants are accustomed to waiting long weeks for their salary--when it comes. They are, therefore, discouraged and are literally accomplishing nothing. There is no sense of solidarity with a regime now regarded as incompetent and evil, there is no sense of civic duty.

Retirees who receive their pension every 3 months stand in line at the windows, and blessed are those who stand in line first, because, inevitably, there comes a time when windows close: There is no more money, come back tomorrow. Older people, moreover have a tough time: If they happen to have a grandson or grand-nephew whose whereabouts are unknown, then one can see that feelings of love are non-existent.

The proximity of exam time has given the regime some respite; this period will be increased by vacation time. In such circumstances, the great majority of candidates will inevitably succeed. This does not mean that they will do well during their examinations, since their studies were rather botched. It does not bode well for the future. It is entirely possible that equivalency will not be granted elsewhere for the 1980 Malian baccalaureate.

No matter where one looks, the future appears bleak. Reportedly, there is one recourse, a lone one, which is being whispered around during the long evenings in the huts: Moussa Traore should take a step backwards, he should divest himself of two elements in his triple crown. He is chief of state, head of government and minister of defense. Let him remain chief of state: The Malian people, who regard him as a victim of his entourage, would agree to that, so long as he would choose a prime minister who would not be the king's man, who would command respect and restore honor to Mali.

No one can understand the situation; no one admits it can last. A difficult month of October awaits at the end of the vacation period.

MALI

BRIEFS

SELINGUE DAM ENERGY--The Selingue Dam, Mali's biggest energy project, has begun generating electricity. The event is expected to mark a distinct improvement in electricity supply, especially to Bamako. For months the capital has suffered from periods of severe cuts in electricity supply. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1730]

CSO: 4420

RAILWAY SYSTEM UPDATING TO USE PORTUGUESE COOPERATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Jose Caetano]

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE intends to recruit nearly 3 000 artisans and technicians from Portugal to help in the planned modernisation and expansion of the Mozambican railway system and ports, according to informed sources in Lisbon.

The Portuguese technicians will fill posts in the various technical departments of the newly created Southern Africa Transport Commission which is based in Maputo.

The establishment of the Transport Commission was one of the decisions taken at the Summit of Southern African States in Lusaka last April.

The intended recruitment will cover a wide variety of badly needed skills and will include railway maintenance and repair crews as well as trained staff for the handling of cargo at the Mozambican ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala.

The unreliability of the Benguela railway line and severe operational problems on the Tazara line linking Zambia to

the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam have forced Zaïre and Zambia to re-route a substantial portion of their imports and exports to Mozambique ports.

At present Zaïre is almost exclusively dependent on South African ports.

The Tazara line, built five years ago by Chinese engineers, has been neglected lately because of Zambia's complaints of slow and careless handling of cargo at the Dar es Salaam port. The 1 800km line cost R400-million to build.

Two months ago the Tanzanian Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Augustine Mwingira, asked Zambia for an undertaking that it would export 45 000 tons of copper a month through the line in order to make possible the realisation of the projected R50.6-million revenue for the year 1980-1981.

Other countries that are planning to increase their use of Mozambican ports are Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and Swaziland.

SWAPO SPLIT IS ANALYZED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Patu Simoko]

[Text]

A REVOLUTIONARY programme does not promise any free ride to anyone. It demands either death or victory from every cadre.

Of course I am aware that the poet Paul Dehn wrote during a war that: *Back of Agas Cleft for me; let me hide myself in thee. Though I know all men are brothers, let the bomb fall on others.*

If he was serious then Claude Mackay, another poet, has the better message: *"If we must die, let us nobly die... For their hundred blows, let us deal one death blow (even if), pummed to the wall, dying but fighting back."*

This article, if you guessed, is on the split in the South West African Peoples Organisation, SWAPO. It is either the expelled vice-President Misheck Muvongo and his followers are right, or Sam Nujoma and his remaining members are the ones in the right.

And the truth must be told without delay.

Both SWAPO and Mr Muvongo's revived Caprivi African National Union, CANU have given their sides of the story.

What is needed is an interpretation of the arguments — or is it tall tales — without prior partisanship.

However, what cries for priority of mention is the implication of the split on the Namibian independence dispute.

One hopes that Mr Muvongo is totally convinced that his decision to form CANU is in the best interests of the one million-plus suffering Namibians.

But against this hope the shattering reality is delivered: the New party is for the East Caprivi tribe — or at least largely so.

The tribe has a population of only 30,000 people. That would not be a crucial factor in the analysis but...

The South African government which has held the territory under serfdom for more than 65 years has now been demanding that Namibia should be an independent federal state.

In pursuance of this plan Pretoria has established a client regime of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance whose official policy is independence "on an ethnic basis".

Some parties in the DTA coalition are the National

United Democratic Organisation led by Chief Riuraka of the Herero, and the National Democratic party which claims support from the Ovambos.

The DTA's bantustan principles are shared firmly by three other parties of the eight internal political organisations — with some of the remaining others demanding that Namibia should at independence be incorporated into South Africa.

Is CANU's decision that the party should fit into this bantustan plan? The best one would do is not to speculate that the party has so decided, but to ask Mr Muvongo to explain how CANU would remain out of the plan.

In all fairness let it be said that Mr Muvongo has at least made public his reasons for forming a party for the Caprivians.

He says his supporters were discriminated against in the army ranks, in missions abroad and there were eliminations of his men in SWAPO camps.

"Over the last 16 years my supporters, whom I brought into SWAPO, and I have struggled to change SWAPO into a national organisation. We would like to remind

those of you who would like to look at this expulsion with contempt for me and my colleagues that we have tried our best to co-operate with SWAPO within the framework of the merger of 1964," he said.

Mr Muyongo charged that his CANU followers with SWAPO were reduced to nothing, about 100 per cent of the leadership in the national executive committee, central committee and missions abroad were Mr Nujoma's supporters.

Students of political science may wish to support Mr Muyongo on the theory that incumbent leaders (the status quo), always frustrate young, intelligent and emergent leaders because "once in power people always want to remain in power."

But like all theories, that sounds rather speculative unless backed up by supportive information that some emergent leaders were being suppressed. In any case the danger with theories is that one would end up giving explanations to leaders which did not in fact exist.

What is more, SWAPO's challenge to Mr Muyongo's complaints is that 18 per cent of the members of the Central Committee are East Caprivians, far in excess to their proportion to the national population.

The detained SWAPO vice president, Mr Brendan Simbwave for whom Mr Muyongo was acting is a Caprivian. The deputy Secretary of defence Mr Richard Kapelwa is also a Caprivian.

As regards missions abroad, the SWAPO chief representative to Algeria is a veteran freedom fighter commander, Mr Ignatius Mufaiati, who comes from the same tribe as Mr Muyongo.

And Commander Fredrick Matongo, another Caprivian, is the SWAPO chief representative in Iraq.

With a bit of hindsight we learn that when Mr Muyongo and eight other party officials were expelled recently the SWAPO central committee said it was for offences including counter-revolutionary activities and a plot to cut up the country into bantustans.

Since that 'expulsion' statement was made more information has surfaced, and if it is wrong, Mr Muyongo should say so in the interest of truth.

All along SWAPO has been launching attacks against the Pretoria occupation forces from the Zambian soil. But with the collapse of the fascist Portuguese government and the independence of Angola, the freedom fighters opened another front from Angola.

Factor

In the same way that Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF realised when they shifted from Zambia to Mozambique, SWAPO found the new border much more effective for logistical reasons.

In 1978 a decision was made that the freedom fighters should move their headquarters from Lusaka to Luanda. Another compelling factor was that thousands of Namibians fleeing from the intensifying war flooded Angola, and they now numbered 40 000.

However, SWAPO found that they would not shift to Luanda although the new government welcomed them because of lack of immediate accommodation. It was only in January last year that accommodation was ready.

The information which Mr Muyongo would have to challenge is that the SWAPO central committee met, including himself, and decided to move, leaving in Zambia only one senior official.

The official remaining behind would be Lucas Bohamba, the national treasurer.

It is understood that everybody was given a two-month deadline in which to shift to Luanda. Party President Sam Nujoma had himself shifted there in 1976 and in his absence vice President Muyongo took charge of operations.

Perhaps he was frustrated that he was not the one chosen to remain behind, and instead Bohamba did?

It is reported that Mr Muyongo decided to stay in Zambia, and then wrote to the government asking for accommodation in Lusaka. According to SWAPO member of the central committee, Mr Hidipo Hamuntanya, the request was turned down.

Mr Hidipo says the central committee met in April this year "basically to deal with the Muyongo problem".

Mr Hidipo claims that when the party vice President realised that the central committee would not rescind the decision to have everybody in Luanda Mr Muyongo stopped Caprivians from doing so.

About January this year he started moves to withdraw some Caprivians from the camps and at least 15 travelled to Lusaka where they lived for five months.

Mr Hidipo says they were forced to return to their bases after the Zambian government intervened.

The SWAPO official says the Zambian government is in possession of correspondence between Mr Muyongo and a Caprivian chief asking him to make arrangements for his (Muyongo's) return to Namibia.

Is that really so? If it is, then three major problems will have been created.

His return to Namibia as leader of the East Caprivians will enhance Pretoria's plan to create a republic of bantustans in the territory. Since South Africa is campaigning to have the United Nations de-recognise SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, Pretoria will co-opt Mr Muyongo while he still has fairly good credentials.

Then the first plot of imperialism will have succeeded.

It should be remembered that South Africa will announce any time now that she is ready to go to a negotiation table with SWAPO.

Agreed

Since the internal parties have already agreed to be part of the South African delegation, Mr Muyongo will also sit on the South African side of the table.

Secondly, it should be conceded that Mr Muyongo has some following among guerrillas now in the SWAPO camps. In the tradition of revolutionary struggle — drawing blood from the enemy whatever the colour — nobody should be surprised if there will be fighting in SWAPO camps.

It happened between rival guerrillas in Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and the world over.

The third point is in regard to the principle of leaders of liberation movements having to leave with or close to their fighters. Even if the charges that Mr Muyongo refused to move closer to the war areas are false, since the information has been given as the main cause for the expulsion, people are bound to make comment.

It will be recalled that Zambia has had bitter experiences over interval uprisings in some liberation movements. There was the Nhari rebellion in ZANU six years ago.

Freedom fighters travelled all the way from their bush camps to Lusaka to try and take over the party leadership then held by the late Herbert Chitepo. Many people were killed at Chilombo camp.

When Herbert Chitepo himself was summarily murdered an internal commission of inquiry into the cause of the dissension established that the freedom fighters complained of:

● "Short supplies of essential commodities and war materials at the front such as food, clothing, shoes and provisions for the fighting forces." But back in Lusaka the party leaders lived in comparative comfort and, in fact, some were to be seen betting on horses in one of the business houses.

● "Those in charge of operations in the military high command were completely out of touch with what was going on at the Front. The military high command were not, therefore, in a position to appreciate the difficulties the frontline fighters were facing or to assess what was involved."

Corruption

Instead they preferred to have power and promotion without having to perform the duties attached to that.

● There were also cases of corruption and preferential treatment for some cadres.

To correct this and to improve the morale of the fighters the commissioners, from 13 African countries,

recommended strongly that:

"A liberation movement should ensure that leaders of all freedom movements permanently worked and lived in the camps and bases.

In this way they could solve problems in the party before they got out of hand. A revolutionary leader should not ask his subordinates to work in conditions under which he himself could not work."

If that is the problem with SWAPO then the position is quite clear. Zambia's chairman of the political and constitutional Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga has been quoted as saying that the nation will not support any splinter, reactionary movements.

He is reported to have said specifically that the Government would stand firm behind Sam Nujoma.

And that is precisely what the 13-member commission of inquiry recommended. Specifically, the commission said: "There should be control over break-away, dissident or splinter groups from a movement as to their existence or operations."

The position regarding the current dissensions in SWAPO, therefore, seems to be quite clear.

One only hopes whatever set-backs will have been caused to the struggle for Namibia's independence the SWAPO fighters will stand firm against the enemy, and even if outnumbered, "penned to the wall, dying and fighting back" — their victory will be certain.

NATIONAL PARTY LEADER ADDRESSES ISSUE OF INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Aug 80 p 2

[Text]

THE WHITES of SWA have never accepted a one-man-one vote election and they did not accept a one-man-one vote government. Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the National Party in SWA, said last night at the official opening of the 38th NP congress.

Mr Du Plessis, addressing about 500 people, said the NP did not "prefer" to have independence. The Whites, he said, did not feel the need for independence. They merely accepted independence as a measure to get SWA removed from the international agenda.

It has been said that there wouldn't be ethnic elections in Owambo now because conditions there didn't allow elections, Mr Du Plessis said. But two years ago they did have elections in Owambo and that

could only mean that conditions have deteriorated in the meantime. Mr du Plessis quoted a senior military officer as having said that Swapo would win an election if they should take part in such an election now.

He referred to the fact that the struggle against Swapo was said to be 20 percent military and 80 percent political and wanted to know what had happened to the DTA's political struggle.

The Whites in SWA have always been the ones to make concessions and sacrifices, Mr du Plessis said and reiterated that the country should return to the principles of 1974 through which such a great degree of stability was created.

The Whites should take no notice of rumours that the November election would play no role in the country's present political order.

VILJOEN CITES IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES FOR NAMIBIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The one thing that impressed him most about SWA was the degree of cooperation between members of the various population groups and that was something he would definitely miss, the AG, Dr Gerrit Viljoen said in Windhoek yesterday.

Dr Viljoen addressed a Press conference shortly after the announcement that he had been appointed as the new South African Minister of National Education.

Dr Viljoen said the immediate priorities in SWA were the easing of the current gap between White and Black education, the promotion of house ownership for all, the establishment of small industries in independent areas and the development of Owambo.

He would be leaving SWA with mixed feelings, Dr Viljoen said, especially in view of the fact that there were still many challenges left such as a possible new initiative in the international settlement negotiations.

Dr Viljoen emphasised the fact that the ethnic elections in SWA in November would make no difference to the existing order as these would be elections for representative authorities with specified powers. The only change to the present division of functions could be brought about by the National Assembly, he said.

Experience in SWA has proved that the abolishment of apartheid was not as far-reaching as it might have seemed in the past and South Africa might keep in mind that it could be easier to look towards the voluntary grouping of ethnic groups in the abolishment of apartheid in that country instead of statutory measures.

Dr Viljoen said he would not be leaving SWA before October 7 when all the new ministers in the SA Cabinet take up office. He had not been notified yet who the new AG would be.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REQUESTS UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

NOTICE WAS given in the National Assembly yesterday that the assembly would request the AG to proclaim or, if necessary request the State President to proclaim, legislation through which any existing limitations in the Defence Act of 1957, regarding race or colour, be removed as far as national military service is concerned.

At the same time provision should be made for any citizen of SWA who is not undergoing to military service in compliance with the Defence Act, and who is not younger than 16 years of age and not older than 25 on January 1, 1981, register for military service at the earliest practicable date.

Currently only the Whites in SWA are subject to compulsory military service although use has been made of volunteers from other population groups in various areas of the Defence Force.

CSO: 4420

ASSEMBLYMAN PROPOSES UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: SWA/Namibia needed general conscription of all races because in the battle for its existence, the Territory should use the full potential of its population. Mr Appie Louw, Chief Whip of the DTA in the National Assembly said in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Louw was introducing a motion calling for national service to be instituted in SWA/Namibia for men of all races between the ages of 16 and 25.

He said a great deal had been done to eliminate racial discrimination in the Territory. People of all races could use public amenities and could live anywhere.

It was only fair that members of all races should be involved in defending their country.

Black and Brown units were already voluntarily on military service which proved that the Black and Brown Southwesters were not averse to doing military duty. Mr Louw said.

The only SWA/Namibians opposing conscription were

Swapo supporters whose organisation was the reason why steps had to be taken to defend the Territory.

Some South Africans argued that South Africans were dying on the SWA/Namibian border for the sake of the Territory alone.

But they were wrong. They should realise that, strategically speaking, it was easier to defend the northern border of SWA/Namibia than the Orange River on the SWA/Namibian border with SA.

SWA/Namibians were also involved in the defence of the Territory and general conscription would further involve them.

"The Defence Force is not a machine which simply destroys... it also builds," Mr Louw said.

Defence force training could be invaluable for the people of SWA/Namibia.

In terms of the present legislation, the National Assembly would have to ask the SA State President through the AG to institute national service for all races.

Seconding the motion, Mr Richard Xogub (DTA) said that although SWA/Namibia

was not yet a sovereign state, it had gone through most of the stages of development of such a state needed.

It was only logical that a Territory on the brink of sovereign independence should form its own military force.

The SWA Territory Force was already something to be proud of, he said.

"The successes of our Territory Force are already unbelievable and I wish them more success." Such success would be needed in future as international pressure on SWA/Namibia increased.

Black and Brown SWA/Namibians were deeply involved in power sharing in the Territory and should also share in the Defence of their country.

"The time for white supremacy in this country is gone forever.

The HNP member, Mr Sarel Becker, said Blacks in SWA/Namibia who wished to defend their country should be organised into separate units.

It would be impossible to build a defence force from members with different cultural and racial backgrounds. There would be no unity in such an army.

NATIONAL FRONT MEMBERS SEEK ASYLUM IN ZIMBABWE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

WILLIE KUSCH,
Chairman of NANFYLE,
the NNF Youth League,
and five other members of
the NNF have asked for
political asylum in Zim-
babwe.

The six refugees were part
of a group of more than 100
from SWA, currently being
kept under surveillance in a
camp in the small town of
Dukwe in Botswana, after
they left SWA to try and ar-
range for military training.

Mr Kusch initiated the
departure of young NNF
members and also canvassed
recruits for the operation.
There has been much uncer-
tainty recently about the posi-
tion of the refugees in
Botswana, especially after the
Botswana Government started
feeling anxious about the

presence of the SWA refugees
in their country.

It is believed that Mr Kusch
and five of the other refugees
crossed the border into Zim-
babwe, from Botswana and
were arrested by the Zim-
babwe police in Plumtree
because they had entered the
country without the necessary
travel documents.

Following their arrest, they
applied for political asylum in
Zimbabwe and gave as their
reason for entering Zimbabwe
as wishing to receive military
training in that country.

Their applications were im-
mediately submitted to the
Government of Mr Robert
Mugabe for a possible deci-
sion, and in the meantime they
are detained by the police, un-
til such time as a decision
regarding their future has been
reached by the authorities in
Salisbury, they will be
detained in Plumtree.

MEDIUM-TERM TRADE BALANCE OUTLOOK IS PROMISING

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 30 Aug 80 p 28

[Article by Wolfgang Zehender]

[Text]

Accessible data and information on South West Africa's external economic ties is not easy to obtain. We are today looking at the latest data available, being that of 1977, while my article is being prepared in 1980.

In the year 1977, about two-thirds of the Gross Domestic Products of approximately R1 050-million were exported. The feature that strikes the eye here is the extraordinary high level of internal trading ties exhibited by the South West African Economy: comparative figures for neighbouring countries are all lower. For example, Zambia rates 35 to 40 percent, Botswana about 50 percent and Zimbabwe about 40 percent.

Even though the major proportion of these exports consists of commodities, it is clear that the external ties of the South West African economy are not as one-sided as in the case of, for example, the one-product export economy of Zambia, which is copper. South West Africa exports a wide range of commodities which displays a relatively high degree of price stability.

South West Africa's production potential suggests that the country will remain a commodities-supplier for a long time to come.

With the exception of the Capital Intensive processes of copper refining and zinc smelting the potential for establishing further stages of mineral commodities-processing in South West Africa is subject to technical limitations. The lack of potential, together with marginal location, makes the development of an export-oriented consumer goods industry more difficult. The only opportunities for the export of finished products would seem to lie in the processing of karakul pelts and meat products.

There is no reason to assume that the value of South West Africa's import figure will rise dramatically in the future. Any considerable volume of investment, for example in mining or in infrastructure measures, will have hardly any effect as far as their import value share is concerned. Accordingly, only two factors

will tend to bring about a rise in the value of imports: increasing import payments for consumer goods resulting from rises in the real monetary income and the growing requirement for imported inputs, especially energy, in connection with new mining projects. This tendency is only likely to change if South West Africa decides to set up and equip her own defence force.

There would seem to be grounds for cautious optimism in projecting the development of the balance of trades. In the medium term, returns on exports and import payments are likely to rise, while the balance of trade surplus will probably remain constant or rise slightly.

This can only be assumed for the period after the transition to independence. However, if a possible large-scale exodus of knowhow in the mining sector, and to a lesser extent in the agricultural sector, does not take place, this would cause production to drop and hence negatively affect exports.

SWA's Balance of Payments

1. Exports		+ 690
Agricultural products		135
Caramul pelts	(60- 70)	
Meat and meat products	(60- 70)	
Others	(5- 10)	
Fisheries	(40- 60)	50
Mining		505
Diamonds	(250-280)	
Uranium	(120-150)	
Others (copper, lead, zinc)	(90-120)	
2. Imports	(400-450)	- 425
3. Balance of trade		+ 265
4. Balance of services	(180-220)	- 200
5. Balance of transfers ^a		+ 100
6. Balance of current accounts		+ 165
(3. + 4. + 5.)		
7. Balance of capital accounts		= 0
8. Balance of payments		+ 165

^a Defence expenditures of the RSA in Namibia is not included in this account.

Source: Author's own estimates based on estimates of W.H. Thomas, *Economic Development...*, op. cit., and S. Collett, *The Economy...*, op. cit., and discussions with experts in Windhoek and Pretoria.

CSO: 4420

RAIL TRACK SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PERMIT HIGHER SPEED TRAINS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 30 Aug 80 p 37

[Text] Windhoek--Higher average speeds on the South West Africa rail track system came into force on Monday of this week. In a statement, the office of the System Manager in Windhoek said that an improvement in the running times could be attributed to an improved track system, because large portions of the line had been strengthened, allowing an increase in the maximum permissible speed. It also allowed for a reduction in the number of stopping places for the faster passenger trains, the statement said.

The statement described the changes as far-reaching, saying that running times of passenger trains had been shortened by as much as six and a half hours between De Aar and Windhoek.

Due to the faster running times, the arrival and departure times of passenger trains at stations had to be readjusted. For example, the train that leaves De Aar on Fridays will now arrive in Windhoek on Sundays at 06h00 instead of 12h00, and the train that leaves for De Aar on Mondays from Windhoek will depart at 14h30 instead of 08h00.

The statement said the arrival and departure times of mixed trains had also been adjusted to suit the faster running times. The running times between Windhoek and De Aar had been reduced by six hours, and between Windhoek and Walvis Bay by 90 minutes, the statement said.

The statement added that, in compiling the new time-tables, the comfort of the passengers was not lost sight of. It was now possible to undertake a comfortable overnight journey between Windhoek and Keetmanshoop in both directions every day of the week, the statement said.

For the convenience of passengers with connecting flights, the arrival time of the train from Walvis Bay had already been adjusted from 06h55 to 06h15. The statement said that, due to the faster running times, the travelling times from South West Africa to centres in the Republic

had been reduced correspondingly. Between Windhoek and Johannesburg, it said, the travelling time had for example been reduced from 54 to 48 hours.

The statement asked members of the public to contact their local station-master to obtain the new running times before undertaking a journey or making arrangements to meet passengers at a station.

CSO: 4420

SEYCHELLES REPORTEDLY SOLD ALDABRAS TO SOVIETS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "Sale of a Speck Could Turn Into a Crisis for the South"]

[Text]

THE ALDABRA Islands are not exactly household words in South Africa. It is easy to forgive such ignorance. Coral atolls, part of the Seychelles group, they are so small that they hardly merit a speck except on large-scale maps.

They are the home of the giant tortoise and have little else to boast about, apart from beautiful, sandy beaches and palm trees.

Yet these obscure tropical islands, resting in the warm waters of the Mozambique Channel between the coast of East Africa and the main Seychelles island of Mahe, could represent the latest area of crisis in Russia's thrust into the Indian Ocean.

According to excellent information, Mr Mathew Servina, Seychelles Minister of Transport and Tourism, has sold — or is negotiating to sell — the Aldabra Islands to the USSR.

Customers

Mr Servina left Mahe for Western Europe on August 3, ostensibly to drum up much-needed tourist traffic, particularly under the now-famous "rent-an-island" aimed at weary jet-setters wishing to get away from it all.

But, according to those who know, the most eager customers for the "rent-an-island" or "buy-an-island" scheme are the Russians.

Purpose? For the establishment of a missile site and naval facility to counter-balance the rapidly expanding US facilities on Diego Garcia — "the Pentagon's eye in the Indian Ocean".

The USSR has already made one effort to militarise one of the islands in the Seychelles archipelago. This was Quettivy, 180 nautical miles south-east of Mahe. Here the Russians, with Cuban assistance, started constructing a missile-naval facility.

Ironically, Seychelles President France Albert Rene was at the time making loud noises in the OAU and other forums about the island nations of the Indian Ocean "living on the brim of a volcano" because of the military rivalry of superpowers in the region.

Together with his friend, President Didier Ratsiraka, Marxist leader of Madagascar, Rene was demanding that the Indian Ocean be declared a permanent "Zone of Peace" and that the US be forced to abandon work on Diego Garcia.

It was at this point that various Western intelligence agencies got busy — and Rene's double-dealing was laid bare. A British MP visited the Seychelles and put in a report to the Foreign Office.

Pressure

Somehow, a return letter from the British Under-Secretary of State, Sir Ian Gilmour, stating that he had no doubt that the Russians would like to establish naval facilities on the islands, was made public.

Faced with heavy pressure from the British, French and the Kenyans, plus an angry outcry at home, Rene was forced to withdraw whatever concessions he had made on Quettivy to the Russians. Six weeks ago, the Russo-Cuban personnel already stationed on the island were withdrawn.

But, of course, the Russians do not give up that easily. And, indeed, the Aldabras, much nearer the African coast and straddling the Mozambique Channel, fit much more readily into their overall Indian Ocean strategy.

Garotte

Not only do they afford an excellent location for watching traffic in the international sea lanes between East and West, but locked into other Russian facilities in the region, they form a perfect garotte on Western oil routes.

The ever-tightening Russian circle in one of the world's greatest "arcs of crisis" already comprises Soviet control of the important naval anchorage at Socatra at the entrance to the Red Sea; the naval base at Aden in South Yemen; plus facilities in the Maldives Islands, the Dahlak Islands off the Ethiopian coast, in Madagascar, and Nacala in Mozambique.

The West, then, has good cause to be worried about the growing affiliations between the pro-Soviet faction in Rene's Cabinet and the Russo-Cuban alliance.

Against this, there are many indications that Rene, who came to power on June 5, 1977, after "the Coup of Sixty Rifles", deposing the country's first elected President, James Mancham, is heading for political disaster.

As almost everywhere else in Africa, his economy is in shambles, hit by serious problems of unemployment, inadequate food production, balance of payments difficulties and the added difficulty that 44 percent of the country's 62 000 people are under 15 years of age.

Until about 18 months ago the islands made a good income from tourism — but tourism, always a tender plant, very sensitive to political change, has dropped calamitously after rumours of a Russian presence and the unceasing coup attempts against the Rene regime.

It is known that there are at least three Seychellois "liberation" groups, which between them appear to hold the support of a majority of the islanders. Main com-

plaints against Rene's People's Progressive Party are:

- That Rene himself is dominated by the radicals in his Cabinet, notably Jacques Hodoal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ogilvy Beriovis, Minister of Defence and Internal Security. The three men are now popularly known on the islands as "The Unholy Trinity".

- The "Trinity" has imposed on the islands an autocratic one-party State, run on increasingly rigid socialist lines.

- That Rene's Preservation of Security (Emergency Powers) legislation, giving him powers to detain without trial anyone he considers "prejudicial to public safety", has introduced a police State system never before known in the islands.

Promises

- That the Seychellois, deeply religious and with a tightly knitted family system, never before involved in ideology, suddenly find themselves chained into a system totally foreign to all their traditional values.

Three weeks ago Rene was threatened by an army coup, a danger he bought off by promising higher wages and better amenities. To guard against any further such moves, he now has a Tanzanian army contingent monitoring his own army, with a smaller group of Palestinians protecting him personally.

All the way round, the Seychelles position today leaves a lot of room for speculation.

BOTHA ADDRESSES TRANSVAAL NP CONGRESS ON HOMELANDS, FUTURE

Homelands Viability Problem

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, reiterated yesterday that under his leadership Whites would not give up their right to self-determination by permitting one man one vote elections in either a unitary or a federal state.

"In all the forthcoming constitutional consultation and negotiation, the principle of self-determination will be paramount, not only for the Whites but for all other minority groups in South Africa", Mr Botha told the Transvaal National Party congress in the Pretoria City Hall.

In reply to a delegate who said the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phahudi, had not been repudiated when he stated that certain White towns in the northern Transvaal were to be incorporated in Lebowa, Mr Botha said his Government was not planning to let Potgietersrus, Pietersburg, Tzaneen or Louis Trichardt out of the White area.

"Consolidation alone does not guarantee that the national states will gain viable economic development", the Prime Minister said. Decentralised development, which formed part of the policies of consolidation and the constellation of states, could occur only at points at which the necessary supportive infrastructure existed.

Mr Botha said doubt and uncertainty existed throughout the Western world and could be expected to be felt even more strongly in South Africa, considering developments on the sub-continent in the face of the Marxist onslaught.

In constitutional terms, the National Party's standpoint was that there should be equal rights for all the country's minority groups on the basis of good neighbourliness.

"What I demand for myself, I favour for others, too".

The Government's 12-point plan emphasized that in a multinational society, each group should have its own schools and residential areas.

Doubt was being propagated in South Africa especially by "radical rightist" groups. Mr Botha said there could be no progress without trust between the people and their leaders.

(News by F Neeshoff, Mutual Building, Harrismooty Street, Johannesburg) — Sapa.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "New Deal"]

[Text]

ALL systems are now go for an exciting new approach to Southern Africa's economic development, with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, spelling out, at the Transvaal National Party congress, his new offensive to promote private development co-operation on a regional level.

It is the end of the old-style belief that homelands can become economically viable on their own.

The end of the old-style belief that they will be able not only to provide enough work for their own people, but attract back large numbers of Blacks working in "White" South Africa.

The end of the old-style belief that homelands can be sufficiently consolidated, that they can stand on their own feet and satisfy all the needs of their people, not only in terms of land but of economic well-being.

The Prime Minister has, by implication, answered these points by saying:

"It is impossible to consolidate the geographical area of each national group in such a way that it will become economically viable on its own . . .

"In the case of most national States, less than 20 percent of their people's income is generated in their own geographical areas.

"And, of course, we cannot give away the whole of South Africa merely to create economically viable Black States."

So there has to be a new approach — and that approach is by way of the regional development of South Africa, and ultimately Southern Africa, the aim being a confederation which will initially be an economic one.

Mr Botha put his new economic deal in these words:

"With all our ideals, we must also be realists. It is simply a fact that the economic realities place constraints on what can be attained by land consolidation as such.

"However, the same economic realities open the door for exciting and comprehensive development co-operation on a regional basis."

He stressed that "we have learned from hard experience that the scope for decentralisation of economic activity in South Africa is limited.

"Activity is concentrated mainly at four such growth poles — the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, Durban-Pinetown, the Cape Peninsula and Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage."

To offset the "magnetic attraction" of the large metropolitan areas, a number of regional growth points will be developed "which can serve as balancing growth poles against the large metropolitan areas.

"To this end, one or other form of co-operation between the different political units in each major economic region is essential.

"In developing such co-operation projects, we must be willing to transcend the boundaries of the traditional areas in South Africa and to extend the hand of co-operation across the borders."

Mr Botha also announced progress on two more important aspects of his new economic vision — the creation of a multilateral development bank and of a small-business corporation.

In the case of the bank, he expects that the necessary legislation to provide for the public's participation will be introduced in Parliament next year.

In the case of the small-business corporation, which will be led by private initiative, and supported by State assistance, the preparatory work has advanced to the point where details can be worked out with interested parties in the private sector.

The Prime Minister is thus taking South Africa on the road spelled out at his Carlton Hotel conference with top business leaders, and the private sector will now have to play its role in the exciting economic developments that are taking place.

Mixed Marriage, Immorality Act

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

IF a nation did not have the faith and the will to survive, no law would safeguard it, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha said yesterday.

Mr Botha told the congress the Mixed Marriages act and the Immorality Act were not on the statute book to safeguard the future of the Whites, but to combat social evil.

"If my people, the people of whom I am part and of whom I am proud, do not have the faith and the will to survive, then no law will safeguard them.

"I reject with contempt suggestions that I and my Cabinet are being untrue

to the best ideals of our people."

Mr Botha said he had made his standpoint clear at last year's Cape National Party congress, when he had been asked to state his and his Government's attitude towards these acts. He had said then the Government was open to any reasonable suggestion on how these laws could be improved in order to remove hurt from them.

"If this congress supports me then it must help me."

He said the Population Registration Act and the Group Areas Act were not "holy cows" and they would be amended

as in the past if this became necessary.
"Do not distrust me when I take steps that are aimed at ensuring peace in this country."

He had on occasion been asked whether he was changing direction. He had told the questioner that he would do everything possible to ensure that this did not happen.

"But I am prepared to alter the road if it is going to make my road easier," the Prime Minister said.

(Report by Andrew Brind and Clod in Room, Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg. — Sapa)

Koornhof on Influx Control

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

WAYS and means of face-lifting the system of Black influx control were in the pipeline and had the full backing of leaders of Black urban townships, the Minister of CO-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told the congress.

In wide-ranging replies to questions on his portfolio, he also pleaded for greater understanding of the Government's aim to uplift the life of urban Blacks.

"This is in the White man's interest as much as the Black's," he said. "We are jacking it all up."

If the White man was not sure of his case and his stand now on the future, he would find himself in serious difficulties.

The Government was taking positive steps to improve the quality of life for the urban Black particularly — in a move that made sound sense.

He appealed to party members to say to each other: "Come on, chaps, let's not kick and apply brakes — let's throw our weight behind our Premier and his Cabinet."

He had made it his business to see that "forced" mass removal of Blacks was stopped as far as practically possible.

When removals became necessary there were other and more humane ways of doing it, such as through dialogue and persuasion.

The forced removal image elsewhere was of the South African Government taking Blacks by the scruff of the neck and forcing them into other areas far away.

"Resettlement is being tackled as humanely as possible," Dr Koornhof said.

Influx control was still necessary for sound social and labour reasons, among others.

The growing urbanisation of Black homeland states was a "success story", with 2.3-million houses projected and 56 new towns on the drawing boards to cost nearly R100-million.

But meanwhile White cities would still attract black workers and influx control was necessary.

The State had been promised the co-operation of Black urban community leaders in applying a fair and just influx control system in the future, he said.

(Report by Keith Abendroth, 181 Mitchell Street, Pretoria.)

Farmers' Bitterness on Consolidation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

FARMER-DELEGATES to the Transvaal National Party congress yesterday hammered the party's governing hierarchy over the "growing bitterness and uncertainty" on the homelands consolidation issue.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, his deputy, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and the chairman of the Consolidation Commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, all replied in efforts to smooth ruffled feathers and give assurances.

Dr Koornhof promised that a special "instrument" was under discussion at top level — an "instrument" that would speed up, make more fair and make less expensive arbitration disputes on ground expropriated for consolidation.

Meanwhile, he appealed to farmers who were in danger of losing their ground to consolidation to "be patient, keep on working without flagging, and you will not be disappointed".

His appeal came after delegates had strongly criticised expropriation procedures, arbitration methods and uncertainty over the whole issue.

(Report by Keith Abendroth, 161 Mitchell Street, Pretoria.)

CSO: 4420

COMMENT ON CABINET CHANGES, PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

'THE CAPE TIMES' Comment

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 Aug 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Musical Chairs"]

[Text]

THE CABINET changes are as expected and, indeed, as widely forecast. Dr Gerrit Viljoen, as a Broederbond luminary and influential theoretician, is brought in as a counter to Dr Andries Treurnicht. Mr Botha no doubt hopes that Dr V will oust Dr T in due course as Transvaal leader. One of the few present-day Nationalists who can match Dr Treurnicht in semantic agility, Dr Viljoen is adept at tricky political footwork. But he is rather more adaptable than Dr Treurnicht and, in present conditions, can be relied-upon to support Mr Botha. In other conditions, Dr Viljoen would himself be a formidable contender for the premiership.

The likeable General Malan, in becoming minister of defence, will have to make the difficult transition from the services to party politics. The appointment has the merit of legitimizing General Malan's unfortunate penchant for quasi-political speech-making, which, in a serving officer, has been inapposite.

It is to be hoped that the top military brass will henceforth be more scrupulous in avoiding political controversy and maintaining the highest traditions of the service.

For the rest, the prime minister appears to have led his colleagues in a vigorous game of musical chairs. The political effect, if any, is not readily apparent. The appointments to the President's Council, or some of them, at least, give the impression of having been made to suit the convenience of the prime minister in creating Cabinet vacancies. But Mr Schiebusch, who will be chairman of the President's Council, is a political heavyweight. The role and relevance of the council remain an enigma, particularly in the absence of representative black leaders, but Mr Schiebusch is an unlikely candidate for a sinecure. There is little guidance or direction to be gleaned from the prime minister's speeches since he abandoned reformist rhetoric and slowed his pace for the sake of party unity. If Mr Botha remains determined to maintain this unity, and declines to risk a Nationalist split, Cabinet re-shuffles

— even on the scale of yesterday's — will avail him little. Like Mr Vorster's before him, Mr Botha's administration is hamstrung — and for the same obvious reasons. As long as Mr Botha continues to place the sectional interests of Nationalist Afrikanerdom before the interests of South Africa, the drift and indecision will continue.

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Is It Just Another Commission?"]

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER'S supporters are raising some remarkable arguments in their efforts to persuade us that the President's Council is a viable attempt to reach a consensus for a new constitution acceptable to the majority of our people.

The council, they argue, is not a final solution, but merely a starting point to negotiate a new dispensation. For this reason alone, it deserves the support of all people who sincerely want better race relations. Those who oppose the effort are merely "wreckers" who will do anything to stop the Government from reaching an accord with other groups.

But now, Nationalist commentators are even trying to convince us that the exclusion of blacks from the council is not an insurmountable obstacle in the Government's efforts. The council, they say, is free to consult blacks — even such people as Mr Nelson Mandela, provided, of course, he renounces violence

Which, of course, means the council is hardly an advance on the Schlebusch Commission which created it. The council's white, coloured, Indian and Chinese members are simply another form of a commission of inquiry that can call evidence from blacks if it wishes to do so. The Schlebusch Commission did this — and totally dismissed the evidence given before it by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement. Is there any reason to believe a nominated President's Council would treat evidence from blacks any differently?

The probability that it would not was underlined in a recent speech by Mr Chris Heunis, who will soon be assuming responsibility for the Government's constitutional proposals in his new capacity as Minister for Internal Affairs. Mr Heunis told the Natal Nationalist congress that if blacks were included on the President's Council "the possibility of consensus would be nil — and this would inevitably lead to confrontation between white and non-white."

What, then, are the chances of consensus if blacks are merely consulted by a group of nominated people whose recommendations can be vetoed by the white Parliament and who, in any case, cannot claim the right to make decisions for others?

Even more important, the fact that blacks are excluded from the President's Council is a reflection of the official Government view that South Africa comprises only white, coloured, Indian and Chinese people — and that the blacks belong to the "homelands". Anyone accepting nomination to the President's Council is in fact endorsing that definition of the South African "nation".

Even if the Government revises its attitude by granting blacks a form of "associate citizenship", its decision will still indicate an extreme reluctance to accept the majority of people as members of our community and confirm that it has no intention of coming to terms with their most basic demand — the right to full South African citizenship and all that implies.

The continued denial of this fundamental right makes a mockery of Nationalist claims that the President's Council is a genuine and viable attempt to negotiate an acceptable constitution.

Constitutional Committee Chairmen

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The establishment of the State President's Council marked the beginning of a transitional period for South Africa, the chairman-designate of the Constitutional Committee of the council, Dr Denis Worrall, said in Cape Town yesterday.

"The President's Council is a major constitutional advancement in our society — the most significant constitutional development since union," Dr Worrall said. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, personally attached great importance to the body, as did the Government, he said.

Dr Worrall said the success of the council would become evident within six to seven months of its inauguration. Its "extremely wide" terms of reference would enable it to review every facet of society.

"It can look at existing statutes and pass on its recommendations to the Government whether specific laws should be retained, repealed or modified," Dr Worrall said.

The only limitation on the consultative body was that it could not discuss draft legislation before Parliament unless the legislature requested the council to do so.

But, said Dr Worrall, all recommendations by the council had to be tabled in Parliament itself. — Sapa.

(Report by Johann van Heerden, Van der Stel Building, 58 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

MILITARY CALL-UP SYSTEM, MANPOWER SHORTAGE DISCUSSED

Fewer Exemptions

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text]

DURBAN — The Government is reassessing the military commitment of national servicemen and Citizen Force members to spread the load of border duty call-ups more evenly.

This was announced yesterday at the National Party's Natal congress by Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence, in replying to resolutions criticising the spreading of border duty.

As a first step the Government would from next year withdraw the dispensation granted to people holding classified key positions.

From next year exemptions would be granted only to people in key posts while they were doing their apprenticeship. Thereafter they would have to undergo military training.

Mr Coetsee said the dispensation had been misused by many people including those in responsible positions.

As a result there were thousands of people who

sue.

But he defended the system saying that by law people had to do 30 days' training a year after their two-year basic training. The 90-day service was not training but "war service" which was a different matter.

He said a number of steps had now been taken to relieve the burden on some people and to spread the load more evenly. The involvement of people holding key posts was one of these steps.

People doing administrative jobs in the back line were being reduced to a minimum to make more people available for border duty.

He said in future no soldier would be called up within nine months of his initial two-year basic training. Then his first camp would be only for 30 days and not for 90 days.

It was also being attempted to ensure that a person did border duty only every alternate year.

had not done any training at all. The position of these people was also being reviewed and alternative forms of training for them were being considered.

He said this did not necessarily include the two-year basic training period.

Referring to the controversial crediting of only 30 days to a serviceman's commitment for a 90-day border duty stint, Mr Coetsee also announced that a committee had been appointed to investigate the entire commitment is-

Committee on Manpower Shortage

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

A special committee is looking into the question of national service with a view to meeting serious manpower shortages in the Defence Force, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, announced yesterday.

"We have to make plans to satisfactorily meet these manpower needs," Mr Botha told the congress.

The Defence Force is making increasing use of women and of Coloured and Black people, but certain units are still seriously under strength.

The committee investigating the manpower needs is working in close connection with the Manpower Commission and its mandate is receiving priority.

"I do not think extension of the period of national service is the answer to the problem. Instead, more people should be involved," said Mr Botha.

"If anybody doubts that everybody has a duty in his own circle, he should go to Klapperkop and read the names of those who in the last 14 or 15 years have made the supreme sacrifice, and while standing there with bowed head ask: 'What can I do to help ensure my country's safety?'" he said.

The government is doing everything possible to find solutions to the problems experienced by border farmers, he said.

It is with mixed feelings that he is taking leave of the defence portfolio he has held for the past 14 years, the Prime Minister said.

"I asked General Magnus Malan to take the portfolio because I have full confidence in him and because I want somebody in the job who can keep the Defence Force outside party politics, as I have done."

(Report by F Neuhoff, 627 Mutual Bldgs, Harrison Str, Johannesburg).
— Sapa.

CSO: 4420

STEYN PROMISES PROGRESS IN COLORED EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Aug 80 p 8

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Department of Coloured Affairs aimed to wipe out the backlog in education for Coloureds within the next five years, the Minister of Community Development, Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn said yesterday.

Opening the annual meeting of the Orange Free State Kleurling Munisipale Skakelvereniging (Coloured Municipal Liaison Association), Mr Steyn said the provision of educational facilities placed a heavy burden on the shoulders of the authorities, especially if it was taken into account that the Coloured population demographically speaking, was relatively young.

"Whereas 47.9 percent of the White population is under the age of 24, 65.2 percent of our Brown fellow inhabitants of the country fall in that group.

Coloured youth under the age of 14 constitutes 45 percent of the population group as against a figure of 30.5 percent in the case of Whites," Mr Steyn said.

In spite of the efforts of the previous administration of Coloured Affairs to wipe out the backlog of school buildings, there was still a shortage of classroom accommodation.

"If we look, however, at the progress made in the most recent years, it gives cause for optimism.

During the past six years, expenditure on educational buildings has increased from R6-million to R28-million a year and it is expected that this allocation will increase substantially, depending on the economic capability of the state," Mr Steyn said.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had said recently that the Government was prepared to endorse a programme to reach the objective of equal education for all population groups as soon as possible, within the economic capability of the country.

"The matter is at present enjoying the attention of the Department of Coloured Relations which has as its aim that the backlog should be wiped out over a period of

five years while at the same time providing for the annual population growth.

"At present, 610 000 pupils are receiving primary school education while 130 000 are receiving it at secondary level.

In the socio-economic sphere, Mr Steyn said, phenomenal progress had been made. The number of Coloureds in the white-collar group had increased from 78 000 in 1973 to 128 500 in 1979.

In the semi-skilled fields of labour, the increase had been from 253 300 to 285 000.

Compared with these figures, the entry into unskilled job categories had only been 24 600. — Sapa.

OPPENHEIMER URGED TO LEAD ANTI-DISCRIMINATION EFFORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Aug 80 p 14

[Article by Stanley Dya]

[Text]

LONDON — In an open letter to Mr Harry Oppenheimer published in the Guardian yesterday, Mr Greg Lanning, author of "Africa Undermined" (a study of Anglo-American and other major mining companies in Africa), urges Mr Oppenheimer and his group of companies to "launch a dawn raid on discrimination and inequality in South Africa."

Recalling that 10 years ago, Mr Oppenheimer had told him he believed peaceful change was possible in South Africa, Mr Lanning writes: "As South Africa enters the 1980's with a growing level of industrial unrest and racial violence, I wonder how much longer you can sustain your belief in the possibility of peaceful change."

Quoting Mr Oppenheimer as saying that "Racial discrimination and free enterprise are incompatible, and failure to eradicate the one will ultimately result in the destruction of the other," Mr Lanning comments: "I must say that the more I have studied and observed South Africa, the more convinced I am that far from being incompatible racial discrimination is the basis of the success and profitability of companies in South Africa, particularly in the mining industry."

"But, Harry, whichever of us is correct, I wonder how much longer you can continue to criticize labour practices in South Africa when you continue to earn windfall profits from gold mines based on cheap black migrant labour?"

"For many years you have spoken about better conditions and wage rates and have led the sluggish mining industry in whatever minor steps it has made. But they are insignificant in the face of the needs."

"I think you recognise this. It is reported that you urged the Chamber of Mines to pay surface workers R100. You certainly believe that the gold mines should pay more and can afford to pay more. Not surprising since Anglo made record profits of R302 million last year (up to 52 percent)."

Yet nothing has happened in the last 10 years to fundamentally change the lot of the 500 000 workers in the industry whose labour is the foundation of your power and influence."

"Businessmen like to pride themselves on their ability to get things done. You are no exception. Your annual report is filled with examples of new mines, factories and ventures started by the Anglo group. A

few months ago you went out and bought 25 percent of consolidated gold fields (11 percent in a 30 minute "dawn raid" for £150 million last February.)

"As we enter the 1980's, which promise to be a turbulent decade for your country, I feel I know you and your industry well enough to offer a few modest suggestions."

"You are at the height of your power and influence. You have great authority nationally and in the world, after over 20 years in command of one of the largest mining empires in the world."

"Your mines already produce 40 percent of South Africa's gold and 33 per cent of the South African uranium, 80 percent of world diamonds and a large percentage of Africa's copper, coal and platinum."

"If Anglo American absorb Johannesburg consolidated investments and increase your control of gold fields of South Africa, as is widely expected, your dominance of South African mineral production will be even greater. There is no more powerful industrialist in South Africa and very few if any in the world."

"I would like to see some unilateral action by you and your group companies. In fact, I would like to see you launch a dawn raid on discrimination and inequality in South Africa."

"Pay black workers a decent wage. Abolish discriminatory labour practices. Remove the appalling hostels for migrant labourers on your mines. Recognise independent black trade unions.

"Don't tell me again in next year's report what the government or the white trade unions should do. Get on and show us what Anglo can themselves do to significantly improve conditions for black workers.

"Afterall, what can the government really do? Neither South Africa nor the Western world can do without your gold, uranium, platinum, coal or vanadium.

"Prime Minister Botha has himself urged South Africans to reform, he can hardly send a man of your age and stature to jail for taking him at his word. You are unlikely to be detained under the suppression of Communism Act, or the Prevention of Terrorism Act. White mine workers might go on strike but in the end they need you and your mines more than you need them.

"I am sure a man of your power and persuasiveness can give them the guarantee of future employment that they need.

"It is clear that you and Prime Minister Botha agree that time is short. It seems clear also to outside observers that something must break the logjam of South African society.

"In the last 10 years it has become more and more evident that only bloodshed and revolution lie ahead.

"You, are a powerful individual who has the power to influence the course of history. Do not merely issue eloquent statements from your Johannesburg office. Take action, in the interests of all the people in South Africa, stop talking about discrimination and disadvantage, and act now to change the conditions of black workers in South Africa."

CSO: 4420

MATANZIMA REPLACES MINISTER; COUP PLAN RUMORED

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 28 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

UMTATA — In an apparent reaction to reports of an abortive coup in Transkei, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has sacked the Minister of Interior, Mr Saul K Ndzumo, from his Cabinet.

He told a Press conference in Umtata yesterday that he was not going to give any reasons.

Mr Ndzumo's expulsion from the cabinet came in the wake of allegations of an abortive coup by senior police officers and members of the Transkei army. Mr Ndzumo allegedly told mourners at a policeman's funeral recently that the planned overthrow of the Transkei government failed when some members of the army withdrew from the plot.

Speaking to reporters in his office, Chief Matanzima said he had decided to relieve Mr Ndzumo of his position in the Cabinet as from September 1 and to appoint Miss Stella Sigcau, a former Cabinet Minister, in his place.

Miss Sigcau, who was recently accepted back by the ruling party, resigned from the Cabinet in November 1977 after falling out with the Matanzima government. She later led a breakaway of Eastern Pondoland dissidents to form a new opposition party.

Asked about the alleged coup, the Prime Minister said it was "absolutely untrue". He said the Commissioner of Police was handling the matter.

"I do not know what the police are doing or what they will do."

He said Mr Ndzumo had been "clever enough" to say he had heard about the coup six months ago from a policeman who was now dead.

"It is most surprising that a Cabinet Minister should hear of something like this six months back and not tell anybody in the government about it.

"I can assure you the Commission of Police and the Commissioner of Defense both do not know anything about the coup," Chief Matanzima said.

Miss Sigcau's appointment to replace Mr Ndzumo was regarded here as ironical because Mr Ndzumo, with another Minister, Chief George Ndabankulu of Local

government and Land Tenure, have been staunch allies of the Matanzimas in their bitter feud with the Sigcau clan over the past three years.

Before she resigned, Miss Sigcau had held the portfolios of Interior, Education, Roads and Works before and after Transkei attained independence.

Mr Ndzumo was not in his office or his official residence yesterday and could not be contacted for comment.

Yesterday he was reported to have defied fellow Cabinet Ministers at a special meeting when they criticized him for having talked publicly about the alleged abortive coup.

CSO: 4420

'POST': SOWETO PEOPLE PROTEST RENTS INCREASE PLAN

Johannesburg POST in English 26 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "We Were Never Consulted"]

[Text]

THE protest against rents meeting organised by the Committee of Ten was a hefty vote of no confidence against Mr David Thebehali and his community council.

The consensus was made even more striking by the ironic turn out of elderly people instead of the youths Mr Thebehali had predicted would be there.

If we did not honestly believe and understand the anguish of the people of Soweto we would have suspected that the massive adult attendance was stage-managed. Even then it would have taken some extraordinary organising for members of the Ten to get so many adults — over a thousand — to give their support.

The facts are however self-evident. The people of Soweto are sick and tired of the sanctimonious utterings from Mr Thebehali and his men when they are so obviously incapable of running the affairs of the township.

It would have taken an organization which has the confidence of the majority of people to listen to talk about increases, if all things were normal.

But as all things are not normal with township life there is no argument to defeat the one that those responsible for such community abortions should carry the can, and pay for their blunders.

Just because there is no money generated from the townships is no blame of ours. We did not agree to the formation of Soweto to start with. We were never consulted about community councils. All these things were imposed on us.

We registered our protest to the setting up of such townships and the wholesale process of resettlement which affected thousands of black lives. Those responsible for setting up what was in effect an ideological solution to a practical problem should bear the responsibility.

CSO: 4420

DETAINEES ISSUE 'MODDERBEE CHARTER' ON RIGHTS

Johannesburg VOICE in English 20-26 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by Zaf Mayet]

[Text]

THE "MODDERBEE Charter" is being described as a historic document as important as the People's 1955 Kliptown Freedom Charter.

The Modderbee Charter was musterminded and initiated by 48 detainees, released a fortnight ago.

The MC has already been publicised internationally in a dramatic attempt to focus world-wide attention on the plight of detainees without trial and the stand of such political men.

Already, copies of the MC had been sent to the United Nations, the International Red Cross Society, the World Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Commission of Jurists, Amnesty International and several other world-wide bodies campaigning against racism and apartheid.

The 11-point MC is

- It is the right of all to share in the resources of our country.

- There should be equal opportunities for all.

- The land should be shared among all who work it.

- All workers should be allowed to form trade unions.

- All workers should be paid a decent minimum wage established by trade unions.

- Proper housing should be provided for all.

- the Government must be based on the will of the people.

- Racial discrimination must be ended.

- Education should be free and compulsory.

- There should be freedom of speech, freedom of association and freedom of the Press.

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE LABOR CONFEDERATION LOSING MEMBERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] The crisis in the white labor movement continued yesterday as the South African Confederation of Labor's secretary, Mr Wessel Bornman, acknowledged that Sacla's membership had been seriously depleted and that it could be forced to dissolve.

However, Mr Bornman vowed to continue the fight to keep the all-white confederation alive and suggested that the clause in its constitution, which forces Sacla to dissolve if membership falls below 100,000, could be scrapped.

This would enable the organization to continue even if more of its members admit other races and are forced to leave.

Mr Bornman said yesterday that recent withdrawals had reduced Sacla's membership to "around 137,000" from a high of 200,000 some time ago. If this number fell to below 100,000, Sacla's constitution compelled

it to disband.

On Tuesday, the SA Technical Officials' Association was forced to leave Sacla because it had decided to admit coloured workers in violation of the confederation's constitution.

Two other unions have left the organisation recently and some reports have claimed that Sacla may collapse because Tuesday's decision may force further resignations.

Most sources agree, however, that no new withdrawals from Sacla are likely. "Verligte" unions within Sacla acknowledge that Tuesday's decision was constitutionally correct and say they have no plans to leave the organisation voluntarily.

However, they add that other all-white unions, particularly those on the railways (who make up a significant part of Sacla), may soon be forced also to admit workers of other races for fear of losing their representativeness and would thus be forced to leave the organisation.

As a result, Mr Brian Currie, a Sacla vice-president and prominent railway unionist, has said he will attempt to change the all-white clause in Sacla's constitution.

Informed sources also said yesterday that there appeared to be no new plans to form a rival conservative union body.

The 42 000-member SA Association of Municipal Employees said earlier this year that it was planning to form such a body, but nothing appears to have come of this move.

Mr Bornman said yesterday that Sacla had been "reduced considerably" by recent withdrawals. "There is no point in hiding the situation," he added.

The SA Technical Officials' Association had been faced with "a genuine problem" and other unions could also be "pressed" in this way.

His own union, the 37 000-member SA Iron and Steel

Workers Union, had decided "never to consider admitting other races because multiracial membership creates a lot of problems", Mr Bornman said.

Other unions, however, particularly those in the public sector, could well be forced to open their ranks, thus depleting the confederation further.

One way out of this dilemma would be to scrap the rule that Sacia had to dissolve once its membership dropped below 100 000.

"This rule is a nuisance and I have campaigned for it to be scrapped. The unions who have left could return and I see no reason why we should disband because our numbers have temporarily fallen," Mr Bornman said.

He said he and his union would fight to continue the confederation. "It has done a great deal for white workers and it would be sad to see it collapse now."

CSO: 4420

NEW COAL MINE TO BE OPENED IN KWAZULU

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 13

[Article by Adam Payne]

[Text]

A NEW coal mine to export anthracite is to be opened by Trans-Natal Coal Corporation near Nongoma in KwaZulu.

The South Cape group, headed by Dr G Leuroa, has sold the KwaNgoma anthracite coal field to Trans-Natal which has obtained an anthracite export allocation of 1 500 000 tons a year from 1984-1985.

This export allocation is part of the anthracite allocation of 4-million tons reported in Business Mail.

The mine will be established by Trans-Natal Corporation as an opencast and underground operation, paying normal tax but also a royalty to the Mining Corporation because the mine is in a homeland.

The mine must be ready by June 1983, so as to be able to be fully on line by mid-1984 producing high-grade and, low-grade anthracite.

Trans-Natal cannot put a cost on the enterprise because it is still the subject of a feasibility study and there will be unknown factors on the infrastructure side.

However, taking a green fields colliery cost of R40 to R50 an annual ton the cost would be R60-million to R75-million.

However capital spending could be much higher because of the mine's situation away from the usual infrastructure.

A railway of 60km will have to be built and the financing of this has yet to be decided on. The mine will also need water, power and roads so that a capital figure of R80 an annual ton might be nearer the mark making a total of R90-million.

I am told that the coal deposits are patchy so that mining will not necessarily be through one big shaft and opencast workings, but could entail some

small shafts as well as the opencast.

The grades of coal are not yet known but will be when a feasibility study has been completed by the end of this year.

The deposit is a large one and will be able to sustain exports of 1 500 000 tons a year for more than 30 years.

The establishment of the mine will give employment to about 1 600 people, with married personnel being accommodated in Nongoma.

The mine will have some high grade and some low grade anthracite with the low grade estimated to be worth at least \$30 a ton fob in 1979 money.

The high grade is estimated to be worth about \$50 a ton fob in 1979 money.

Similar high grade anthracite from South Africa was selling for between \$80 and \$120 cif last year — the figure varying according to transport costs and destination.

CSO: 4420

MAJOR METHANOL PROJECT UNDER STUDY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Aug 80 p 19

[Article by John Mulcany]

[Text]

A FURTHER development in AECT's previously announced methanol research programme comes today with the announcement that the chemical giant is looking at a joint venture with Amcoal and Shell.

There is not a great deal of detail known at the moment but the first stage of the proposed venture will embrace the establishment of methanol as a diesel fuel replacement and the construction of a 1 000-million-litre a year coal-based methanol plant.

The combination of these three companies in a venture of this nature makes perfect sense, with AECI providing the technical expertise — it already operates the only methanol-from-coal plant in the world — while Amcoal has the necessary coal reserves and Shell the marketing and distribution facilities for liquid fuels.

The possible cost of the venture has not yet been disclosed by the parties involved, though R800-million at today's costs is probably a reasonable ballpark figure.

The cost of the plant alone will probably be around R500-million and, added to this will be the cost of establishing a coal mine to service the operation, another R300-million.

R800-m cost?

Add to this the cost of an infrastructure providing accommodation and other facilities in the area as well as a further capital injection to expand Shell's distribution facilities and one is looking at around R800-million.

Another interesting point is the likely location for the plant. It will of necessity have to be in the vicinity of a coal mine, which could mean the Witbank area, further east in the Transvaal, Sasolburg, northern Natal, Sasolburg or the north-eastern Orange Free State.

Attention will obviously have to be given to the most convenient location in the major industrial areas, such as the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging triangle.

The latter would suggest Sasolburg as the obvious spot, and with AECI already firmly entrenched in the district this may prove ideal.

The fact that AECI will also draw methanol from the envisaged plant for further conversion to chemical feedstocks tends to support a site in the Sasolburg area.

AECT's chairman, Denys Marvin, when announcing the company's intention to accelerate its research into methanol (April 2), stated that two small cars with 100 percent methanol engines had been ordered from a motor manufacturer.

It is believed that the cars have now completed 40 000 km successfully, which must reaffirm the chemical giant's confidence in alternative fuels.

The time for commencing the venture is not known at this stage, but with the three large companies already talking in terms of a joint venture the decision to go ahead cannot be far away, especially with costs rising almost daily.

BRIEFS

MVUBELO ON UNION MERGER--The biggest "parallel" trade union in the country, Ms Lucy Mvubelo's National Union of Clothing Workers, could disappear in a merger with the white and colored Garment Workers' Union of South Africa. At a recent meeting, the NUCW endorsed the idea of such a merger, according to its general secretary, Ms Mvubelo. However, labor sources claim that the merger idea has attracted substantial opposition from members of the union executive and some union shop stewards, who fear that such a move will prevent the union developing into an independent, black-run organization. At a recent meeting, the 23,000-member NUCW voted to join a federation of unions in the garment industry. This would entrench links between the union and non-black registered counterparts in the Transvaal, Natal and the Cape. According to Ms Mvubelo, it also endorsed the idea of a merger with the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, a registered union for white and colored workers with which the NUCW has been closely associated for several decades. Mr Mvubelo said, however, that there were no immediate plans to merge the two unions. "We will see how the federation works before taking a final decision," she said. [Excerpt] [Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 27 Aug 80 p 15]

POLITICAL MEETINGS BAN END--Government opponents greeted with little enthusiasm the Minister of Justice's announcement yesterday that the ban on political meetings of more than ten people will not be renewed after August 31. But the ban on outdoor gatherings--except sports meetings--reimposed for a year in March, remains. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 80 p 1]

OFS NATIONAL PARTY LEADER--Dr Nak van der Merwe, outgoing Administrator of the Free State, was elected leader of the National Party in the province at the Party's annual congress in Bloemfontein yesterday. He succeeds the Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who is virtually certain to become the country's first vice-president and chairman of the President's Council after his nomination as the NP's candidate for the post. Dr Van der Merwe was given the Cabinet portfolio of Water Affairs, Forestry and Environmental Conservation by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in last week's Cabinet reshuffle. Before his appointment as Administrator, Dr Van der Merwe was the Member of Parliament for Fauresmith and was Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 80 p 5]

RELEASED FROM ROBBER ISLAND--A Soweto man who was released from Robben Island at the weekend after serving 17 years for sabotage was called to John Vorster Square yesterday for an interview. He is Mr Napoleon Mazambane Letsoko who was convicted at the age of 25. He is now 41 years old. He told POST yesterday that his primary interest now was to look for work and a wife. Mr Letsoko said he was convicted for activities concerning the banned Pan Africanist Congress together with two other men, Mr Victor Nkabinde and Mr Michael Maimane who were each sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 27 Aug 80 p 6]

AZAPO BRANCHES ACTIVITY--Yet another branch of the Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) has been formed in the Northern Transvaal at the weekend, thus pushing the number of branches to three. At an inaugural ceremony in Lebowa Kgomo last Saturday, conducted by the Seshego branch, birth was given to the Lebowa Kgomo wing of Azapo. The meeting attended by over 40 people had its tempers at the highest when a Lebowa member of Parliament Mr Maredi Chueu moved into the building. The audience immediately stood up to interrupt a speaker who was on the floor, saying that Mr Chueu, as a member of one of the undesirable establishments by the Government-Bantustans should leave the gathering immediately. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 13-19 Aug 80 p 1] --Violence broke out in Seshego yesterday when camouflage police with dogs fired shots in a pitched battle with pupils after a bus and school boycott. At least eight pupils from Seshego High School were detained during the violence which erupted after thousands of workers boycotted Lebowa buses, and walked the 12 km to Pietersburg in protest against a fare increase. The pupils were detained when they boycotted classes in solidarity with their protesting parents. The big walk, decided at the weekend meeting organized by the Seshego village committee and the Seshego branch of Azapo, started as early as 4 am with workers, both young and old ignoring the empty buses. [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 2]

MISSILE EXPLOSION CASUALTIES--Two Armscor employees died in a missile explosion at a Potchefstroom armaments factory yesterday afternoon. A senior Western Transvaal police spokesman said today that the possibility of sabotage had been excluded. He said that the explosion happened at 3 pm yesterday at the Naschem factory while two young employees were working with the explosives. The two dead are Mr Malcolm Berry (19) of Market Street, Promosa, Potchefstroom, and Mr Kenneth Edgar Botha (20) of Block N, Eldorado Park. There were no other casualties, according to the police spokesman, but there was extensive damage to the buildings. Security police and Naschem officials cordoned off the area and an intensive investigation began shortly after the blast. Mr Botha is believed to have been working at the factory for only a short time. He was married with one child. The police spokesman said an investigation by officials from the office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives would begin today. They are to be assisted by the South African Police. It is believed there will be an official inquiry later. It was originally suspected that mortar bombs had exploded but police said they had established that two missiles were involved. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Aug 80 p 3]

COST OF LIVING INDEX--The price of food in South Africa has nearly doubled in the past five years and if the present inflation rate continues the overall cost of living--on 1975--will double in about 10 months. Department of Statistics figures released in Pretoria yesterday show that the COL index jumped by nearly three points in July, reaching a new all-time peak of 177,2 compared with 174,5 in June and 157,9 in July last year, on a base of 100 in 1975. The index for food alone rocketed by more than five points in one month between June and July--to 181,4 in July from 176,0 in June and an overall increase of 15,7 percent in July last year. In effect this means that a grocery basket that cost R50 to R100 in 1975 now costs R90,70 to R181,40. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Aug 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

OBOTE CALLS KENYA 'NATURAL PARTNER' FOR UGANDA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts of interview with former president Milton Obote, in Kampala "a few days ago," by Salim Lone (originally appearing in VIVA)]

[Text] **F O R M E R**
Ugandan President Milton Obote,
 who is the main
 contender for the
 Presidency in
 general elections
 scheduled for later
 this year, says he
 is looking forward
 "to a fruitful and
 warm relationship
 between Uganda
 and Kenya".

Dr. Obote is quoted
 by the Nairobi
 magazine "Viva", to
 whose editor, Salim
 Lone, he gave an inter-
 view a few days ago in
 Kampala, as saying this
 position would remain
 "irrespective of my own
 personal position in
 Uganda".

The Ugandan leader,
 ousted as President nine
 years ago by Idi Amin, went
 on to add: "Whether I am in
 government or not, I will want
 Uganda and Kenya to revive
 the close trading partnership
 which stood both of them so
 well before 1971".

Dr. Obote, who has often
 been accused of being anti-

Kenya, said Kenya's stability
 was Uganda's stability, and
 "vice versa".

He stressed: "It would be
 madness on my part or any
 person's part to try and put
 Uganda and Kenya at logger-
 heads. Amin tried to do so
 when he claimed part of
 Kenya's territory, and when
 he did so I did send a secret
 memorandum to a Kenyan
 Minister condemning what
 Amin had done".

The former President said
 he had no regrets as to the
 policies which the Kenya
 Government has pursued
 since 1971, adding:

"I can say with no fear of
 contradiction that during my
 time as head of government of
 Uganda I maintained a very
 close and warm relationship
 with the President of Kenya
 then, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta,
 and all his Ministers.

"There have been allega-
 tions since 1971 to the effect
 that there was a time when I
 was engaged in subverting the
 Government of Kenya. That
 cannot be true. I was never at
 any time engaged in any such
 activity. And my government
 was never engaged in any such
 activity against the Govern-
 ment of Kenya or any other
 neighbouring government.
 There was no need for me or
 anybody in my government or
 party to take a negative
 attitude towards Kenya".

Dr. Obote made this import-
 ant point: "Kenya is a natural

partner for Uganda in all fields of
 human endeavour. It is our
 shortest, most efficient route to
 the sea and from there to the
 overseas market. Many of the
 Kenyan leaders are well known in
 Uganda. Some in fact studied in
 Uganda, not only at Makerere
 but also at some of our secondary
 schools. We have on the border
 tribes who are (only) divided by
 the common international bound-
 ary."

Asked if he harboured any bit-
 terness towards Kenya because
 he was reportedly denied permis-
 sion, at the time of the Amin
 coup, to travel to the border with
 Uganda, he said: "I have had a
 very long attachment to Kenya. I
 have been in exile now for a total
 of nearly 15 years. Five of these I
 spent in Kenya. I have just retur-
 ned from 9½ years of exile in Tan-
 zania and partly in the Sudan.

Exile

"The first time I went into exile
 was in the early 50s. I was in
 voluntary exile and I went to
 Kenya. I worked in Kenya. I
 worked at Mtwara Sugar Works. I
 worked in Kisumu. I worked at
 Kabete. I worked at the Isania
 Water Works near the Aberdares
 range of mountains. In these
 years I met a lot of Kenyans
 and formed what I believed are
 everlasting friendships."

Speaking on the presence in
 Uganda of Tanzanian troops, Dr.
 Obote said there was some mis-
 understanding in Kenya and

elsewhere on the role of the Tanzanian army in Uganda. This also applied to the intentions of the President of Tanzania, Dr. Nyerere, in particular.

"I can safely say," he added, "that when the war (to liberate Uganda) broke out in October 1978 it was not the intention of the President of Tanzania and his government that Tanzanian troops should cross into Uganda, much less come to Kampala and overthrow the regime of Idi Amin.

"Events, however, forced both the President of Tanzania and his government to cross the border and to proceed to Kampala and throughout Uganda.

"These events include one statement by Idi Amin to the effect that Ugandans on the border with Tanzania were collaborating with the enemies, and that on the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops those Ugandans would be made to suffer.

"So President Nyerere and his government took the humanitarian decision that it would be wise to proceed with the war up to its conclusion."

It was the same humanitarian consideration which, he believed, made the Kenya Government issue a statement advocating that "leaders like Mr. Godfrey Binaise should be set free. . . . I appreciate such humanitarian expression," Dr. Obote went on to say.

He said he had welcomed the formation of the Uganda National Liberation Front and told its leaders, in writing, that if he was asked to assist in something he would do so. "I was never asked to do anything."

Dr. Obote said problems had unfortunately arisen in the Front and the first President (under its aegis), Prof. Yusufu Lule, was overthrown by a group within the Front.

Later it was interpreted, and was still being interpreted, in Kenya and elsewhere that the overthrow of Prof. Lule was done "by the President of Tanzania, and for my benefit. That was not true. In both ways, that is to say, the President of Tanzania, as far as I know, had no hand in the overthrow of Prof. Lule and there was no truth at all that what happened was to my benefit."

Replaced

In turn, he said, Prof. Lule was replaced by Mr. Binaise, who had been replaced by the Military Commission.

Dr. Obote said there were problems in Uganda politics. And he pleaded: "I would suggest that for the good of good relations in East Africa . . . we, the people of Uganda, be allowed to sort out our problems."

"I pray that my brothers in Kenya realise that Uganda has been in a desperate situation and that Tanzanians are not here either to undermine Kenya or to colonise Uganda."

● The full text of the interview appears in the August issue of "Viva" now on sale.

PROBLEM OF WEAPONS SMUGGLING DETAILED

Mbale District Threatened

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] Mbale District has been hit by a gun racket. The area may witness a wave of killings and other criminal activities.

Reliable sources here disclosed over the weekend that large quantities of military weapons such as rifles, pistols, hand grenades and bullets which the people acquired during the liberation war, were being hidden in various parts of Mbale District.

They are being sold in Manjiya, Bufumbo and Budadiri areas. Guns go at less than 1,000/- each, the sources claimed.

The racket has led to a new wave of killings and robberies. The people here have sent an appeal to the government to contain the situation immediately 'because our lives are being threatened.'

The minister of rehabilitation, Mr Patrick Masette Kuuya, and the deputy minister of works and housing, Mr Sezi Mungati, have given an ultimatum to illegal gun holders to surrender the weapons to police immediately or else they faced serious consequences.

They were speaking at Bududa during the burial of the late John Mushiakor, the personnel officer of Kampala International Hotel, who was gunned down last week.

Masette Kuuya warned assassins in Mbale District and other parts of Uganda to stop their ill motives and stressed that the government was capable of dealing with them firmly.

"Ugandans did not fight murderous Idi Amin to come back and witness killings," he emphasised.

He slammed evil elements who were killing innocent citizens. Those had turned Uganda into a slaughterhouse, even worse than dictator Idi Amin's.

Masette blamed the people of Mbale for the "mistakes" they made after the liberation by covering-up thugs. "It is the murderers you kept quiet about who are terrorising you now," he told them.

Police are interrogating three men, one of them reported to be a body-guard of a UNLA captain attached to Moroto unit, in connection with an incident during which thugs terrorised a group of people including Masette Kuuya here over the weekend.

One of the suspects dressed in military uniform is alleged to have drawn a gun at the minister.

According to police the men who are said to have been in company of the UNLA captain were arrested after they were found threatening people with guns.

Masette who was passing by intervened but one of the men drew a gun at him. Security personnel swung to the scene immediately but the thug dropped the gun and ran away. A police patrol team was alerted and it pursued him until he was arrested after a chase in town.

The captain and the men were interrogated at the [as received]

Reports Termed Alarming

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 14 Aug 80 p 4

[Editorial: "What's This Talk of Gun-Running?"]

[Text] Uganda's prosperity, development and stability are very much being pinched by constant malpractices across and around its borders by all kinds of intricate criminal activities--smuggling, cattle rustling, illegal currency exchange, and of late, gun racketeering. A town like Mbale that had been relatively calm has exploded with a new crime wave involving killing with guns.

During the war of liberation, Amin's army fled with a number of weapons both to our neighbouring countries and within, most of whom are still at large. Some of these weapons were hidden and, despite the call by the government for them to be surrendered, this call has not been heeded.

Now, there are reports of a gun racket going on in the eastern part of the country and further reports have revealed that vehicles have been impounded carrying loads of weapons and ammunition from one of neighbouring countries. It is also alleged that there may be some guerilla training camps in our neighbouring country. One thing is clear that the countries from which these guns are being smuggled are not themselves vulnerable.

The reports are indeed alarming. The government should probe into the matter, especially at this time when we are preparing for the elections. Security must be taken as top priority.

Many of us believe we are in a state of war but this should not be an excuse for those in legal possession of guns to be releasing bullets for which they are not accountable. If the government took strong measures against those who misuse their bullets it would help to identify the thugs and it would make it easy for the patrol police to round up these people. The question of accountability for the use of ammunition is bound to produce some positive results. On many occasions some politicians have made statements which tend to incriminate them as the trend events unfold.

Another problem which calls for the immediate attention of the government is reported dishing out of Uganda's graduated tax tickets to aliens for them to vote in the September elections.

No foreigners will be allowed to vote, although the country can give the refugees the hospitality accorded to all foreigners as guaranteed by the international law. But border politicians want to make their election campaign overflow the boundaries.

The government must intensify measures pertaining to the restoration of law and order on the borders because this would ensure stability, development and prosperity.

Smugglers To Be Exposed

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] Mbale District elders are ready to expose people who are involved in clandestine recruitment and training of guerillas, smuggling and secret distribution of guns to thugs to cause chaos.

But they have asked the government for an assurance that it will take action against all those exposed.

The elders, further urged the government to protect innocent people who have been trying to expose bad elements scheming sinister plans. "These people are being threatened," they said.

The elders were reacting to a report that certain politicians were recruiting young men in Mbale for guerilla training in Kenya.

The reports had quoted sources as fearing a wave of political assassinations in the offing as elections due next month approached.

The report was carried by the "Uganda Times" quoting highly placed sources which said a consignment of military weapons was intercepted in Malaba at the Uganda-Kenya border.

Kenya's foreign minister, Dr Robert Ouko refuted the report. He told the Nairobi based "Standard" newspaper that there were no training camps of Ugandan guerillas in his country.

However, the minister said he was "going to check on the report."

The Mbale elders rapped few misguided people for creating confusion and hatred in the district.

Speaking to the "Uganda Times" in separate interviews, most of them said the recent incidents involving the arrests of unidentified characters and gun-running was calculated to tarnish the name of the district.

They appealed to the government in future to deal more effectively with cases of this nature because if ignored they would be dangerous to the nation.

The elders also voiced concern over ex-army officers and soldiers some of whom had ignored orders to surrender whereas now they were moving about.

Last weekend, Moses Ali, one of the fugitive ministers in the notorious regime of dictator Idi Amin admitted during an interview with Reuters that fugitives who fled into exile after the fall of Amin had "formed a front to press by force, if necessary for their right to return to Uganda".

The interview was carried by the "Sunday Nation" of Nairobi. Ali who held the finance portfolio and is said to have salted away into foreign banks millions of public funds from Uganda announced the setting up of the "Uganda National Rescue Front."

Ali, wanted in Uganda to answer charges, said many fugitives living in Kenya, Sudan and other neighbouring countries together with some ex-army officers were members of the front and so, covertly were many people inside Uganda.

CSO: 4420

MEASURES INCREASED TO STOP COFFEE, OTHER SMUGGLING

Police Intercept Coffee

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 16 Aug 80 p 8

[Article by A. Abdallah]

[Excerpt] The Uganda Police border unit at Malaba, Tororo has intercepted 90 tonnes of coffee which was being smuggled into Kenya.

The coffee was handed back to the chairman of the Coffee Marketing Board (CMB), Mr Z. Kaheru, yesterday by the inspector general of police, Mr Luke Ofungi.

Ofungi warned: "The government will not tolerate smugglers who frustrate the national economy. Those involved in the racket will not be spared".

Ofungi said the police had blocked smugglers who had resorted to using the train and the lake.

He praised the officers and men for their dedication to duty and commitment to the welfare of this country. "They rejected a bribe of K800,000/- and went ahead to impound the coffee."

Ofungi appealed to the rest of the police to emulate this excellent example of devotion to duty and further advised the population to refrain from strangling the country's economy.

Kaheru commended the cooperation between the board and the police and urged his staff to report anyone involved in smuggling.

Border Units, Militia

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by A. Abdallah and Sam Wakoli]

[Text]

UGANDA's security forces have tightened border security in an all out effort to track down smugglers.

The Uganda police border units have intercepted large quantities of coffee, petrol, paraffin and medical drugs which were being smuggled into Zaire, Rwanda and Kenya.

The commander of the Uganda police border unit, Masindi Mr A. Ogray said yesterday that smuggling was being engineered by people within and outside the country and added:

"About 223 bags of coffee were intercepted from Wansoko, Bulisa and Bugoigoi counties nearing Lake Albert." Petrol tankers carrying about 48,000 litres were netted at Biso road block 32 miles on Masindi-Butiaba road."

He said there were 19 filling stations in the district but only three were operating. The rest had been receiving fuel whose destination was the neighbouring countries.

At the same roadblock several tonnes of medical drugs were netted and in Bugoigoi county 500 jerry cans of paraffin and 37 drums of diesel were intercepted.

Fourteen people allegedly involved in the racket are helping Masindi police with investigations.

● The anti-smuggling and stock theft unit of the people's militia in Muyembe, north Mbale has intercepted a pick-up carrying bags of coffee.

The vehicle, with five occupants including a Somali national, was said to be heading for the Kenya border via Kapchorwa.

It was claimed the occupants were handed over to the police but were later released. The coffee has been stored in the community centre at Muyembe "gombolola" headquarter.

Several government and security officers including the Mbale NCC member, Mr Kiboma Gimul have inspected the coffee.

A Tanzanian army officer in charge of the unit told

Kiboma and the UPC organising secretary, Mbale District, Mr Charles Siango that smugglers had diverted the route because there was now tight security along the Mbale, Tororo and Malaba route.

The officer said smugglers had attempted to channel coffee and other goods through Siroko to the border post of Suam via Kapchorwa.

But it was now difficult for them because his unit was alert. The militia have also intercepted hides and skins, maize and rice.

Kiboma hailed the militia for their concerted efforts to combat smuggling, cattle rustling and other acts of thuggery in north Mbale.

He paid tribute to the Tanzanian instructors training the militia recruits for the good work they had done. He said through their efforts, it had been possible to protect the people and their property.

Kiboma suggested that the militia should extend its activities to checking illegal gun-running.

BRIEFS

OBOTE CHALLENGED--On July 15 1980, the town of Fort Portal was teeming with life. Some people had come from far and near merely to see what Obote looks like and to hear what he had to say about the 18 accusations levelled against him during the military take-over of January, 1971. Apart from boastfully claiming that he was the only right and capable leader to rule Uganda, he briefly spoke about the commission of enquiry consisting of experts from Scotland Yard. But he said absolutely nothing about the 18 points. That was a big disappointment. People would have loved to hear him extricate himself from blame for having caused the confusion in Uganda. It is then that they would freely and voluntarily renew their confidence in him. I entreat Dr. Obote to extricate himself point by point in his subsequent campaigns. If he can do so honestly and fully, I shall say 'Dr. Obote you are a great man'. [Miss R. Katooro] [Text] [Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 80 p 7]

CATTLE RAID, KILLING--The Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) soldiers drove back armed Turkana cattle raiders who had crossed into Karamoja at the Uganda-Kenya border. The incident took place over the weekend at Kabong, Moroto District. Police headquarters reported in Kampala yesterday that Turkana tribesmen retreated back to Kenya after an exchange of fire with UNLA. They took with them an unknown number of cattle. The police said the UNLA suffered no casualties, cattle rustlers in Karamoja and the neighbouring areas have killed hundreds of innocent people. Meanwhile, unidentified gunmen shot dead Patrick Katende of Kabalagala in Kampala District. They escaped in his car (No. UWO 553). Katwe police has requested the public to assist the inquiries. [A. Abdallah] [Excerpts] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Aug 80 p 3]

NEW POLICE POSTS--The ministry of internal affairs has established 17 new police posts in various parts of Kampala as a major step to curb the prevailing wave of crime. They include Kitebi police post near Wankulukuku stadium; Manyonyo near Jaja Marina; Kabalagala near Nsambya housing estate; Kitintale at Kitintale trading centre; Kireka at Kireka trading centre; Ntinda near Ntinda Post Office and Industrial Area at the end of 7th Street below Wabigalo hill. Others are Mpererwe, near Mpererwe trading

centre; Matuga near Matuga trading centre; Nansana at Nansana trading centre; Mulago at Mawanda Road; Masanafu Maganjo, Nakulabye; Rubaga; Namirembe and Port Bell. In a statement issued in Kampala, the inspector general of police, Mr Luke Ofungi appealed to the public to report to these police posts within their area in case of any serious incident or crime committed for immediate action. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Aug 80 p 3]

VIOLENT INCIDENTS--One alleged thug was shot dead and four others rounded up when they tried to rob police constable Were Projestine of his rifle while on patrol in Kampala on Monday night police reported yesterday. The police said the alleged thugs were detained at the central police Station, Kampala for questioning. Another policeman Mr Evaresta was shot in the shoulder by an unidentified gunman while patrolling Kirinya village in Kampala district yesterday. He was admitted to Mulago Hospital. At Abongo Rwot village Lira district, Yokoyakimu Alyenyo Bolango was allegedly arrested for stealing maize by an angry crowd which later beat him to death Lira Police said. At Kangole Juu village in Moroto District, a large number of heavily armed Karamojong cattle rustlers attacked the home of Dominic Ngorok, shot dead his three sons and stole 45 head of cattle. Moroto police is investigating the incident. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 7 Aug 80 p 1]

DEMOCRAT JOINS UPC--The Democratic Party organiser for Nakivubo branch, Kampala, Mr Joseph Tumusiime who is well-known in the DP circles has crossed to the Uganda People Congress. In a letter to Dr A. M. Obote, president of the UPC, and copied to Mr Paulo Kawanga Semogerere, president general of the DP, Tumusiime said DP had poor leadership while the UPC leadership was experienced and determined to get Uganda out of the present mess. He commended the UPC for being non-tribal and non-sectarian, and said since DP leaders did not take part in the liberation war, they were unlikely to defend Uganda's independence as jealously as the UPC leaders. If Obote had not made the friendship with Tanzania, organised and led the liberation war Uganda would not be what it was today. He called upon Ugandans, especially the DP members, to accept the inevitable leadership of Obote. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 9 Aug 80 p 3]

NEW CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER--The Military Commission has confirmed Mr J. W. E. Opolot as new commissioner for Uganda Customs and Excise. Opolot, who was chief collector, has been acting commissioner since the fall of Idi Amin's regime. He replaced the former commissioner Mr Charles Drani. Opolot joined the then East African Customs and Excise in the early 60s as customs collector. The workers organized a grand party in his honour last weekend at International Hotel. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 21 Aug 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

PRC SCHOLARSHIP AID AGREEMENT SIGNED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Jul 80 pp 1-7

[Article: "Scholarships from China to Zaire." "The impending arrival of 30 Chinese acrobats in Kinshasa"]

[Text] A delegation of about 30 Chinese acrobats is expected to [arrive] in Kinshasa on 9 August (this year) for a friendly visit of about 10 days to Zaire, where these acrobats will entertain the public.

The Chinese Embassy at Kinshasa, confirming this news, while entertaining the AZAP, indicated that this visit, the first of its kind, conforms with the agreements signed between the two parties, during MPR's President-Founder, citizen Mobuto Sese Seko's last visit to China.

Also within these same agreements for cultural cooperation, China's Peoples Republic has made available, this year, 10 scholarships to the Executive Council, for Zairans who wish to pursue university degrees in China in the fields of Agronomy, Medicine and Veterinary Medicine.

Selective tests at the embassy, were scheduled for Tuesday, with the participation of 26 candidates, holders of State diplomas. [They were tested] in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

9626

CSO: 4400

BELGIAN SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO KINSHASA STUDENTS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 17 Jul 80 pp 1-7

[Article: "Brabant Province Aid to Kinshasa"]

[Text] The authorities of the Belgian Province of Brabant have decided to place about 30 scholarships of secondary and upper levels for technical studies, at the disposal of Kinshasa, during the 1980-1981 school year, according to mutual agreements between Kinshasa and Brabant.

In 1970, the Province of Brabant provided 70 scholarships for primary and secondary levels to Kinshasa students.

Returning Tuesday from Brussels, where he had led the Town Hall delegation to the commemorations, celebrating the 150th anniversary of independence from Belgian reign, Kinshasa's Assistant Urban Commissioner, citizen Mubumba Ngimbi indicated that he has also agreed that high officials of the Zairian capital will spend some months in Brussels, participating in an Administration Training Course, in the near future.

Assistant Urban Commissioner Mubumba has sent Brabant's Governor an invitation to visit Kinshasa for the occasion of its centennial in December of 1981.

Gombe's Zone Commissioner, citizen Mabanza Tukala Kiese and Urban Counselor Lifela, were also members of the Kinshasa delegation.

9626

CSO: 4400

MAJOR MINERS' STRIKE AVERTED

Salary Increases Offered

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE miners' threat to strike was averted yesterday following an offer by Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Mines of salary increases.

The two mining companies have also agreed to award another salary increment next year.

This was announced in a joint statement issued by the Mineworkers' Union of Zambia and the Association of Copper Mining Employers (ACME) released in Kitwe yesterday after a two-day meeting of the mining Joint Industrial Council.

The statement said the two parties agreed in principle to introduce a contributory pension scheme for union members, but the details would be made available to ACME and MUZ representatives soon for further discussions.

The meeting noted that the companies were reviewing present incentive bonus schemes to improve them and were to consider introducing additional productivity-based schemes which were a necessary motivation to raise production.

"Both parties," the statement added, "had already agreed that a complete review of the industry job evaluation system should be undertaken and the association representatives confirmed that an outside consultancy firm would be engaged."

ACME said the new measures would take time to finalise and as a gesture of good faith the two mining companies had agreed to offer immediate salary increases to union members and an additional rise next year.

Increased

The statement did not say by how much the salaries would be increased.

Last week MUZ gave ACME up to yesterday to reply to its demands for improved conditions of service for miners or there would be a strike.

But yesterday's statement, which was only jointly signed by ACME secretary, Mr David Sims and MUZ acting general secretary, Mr Anderson Chungu, said the council agreed that union officials should advise their members of the matters discussed during the meetings.

MUZ held a series of meetings starting from yesterday to brief miners on the outcome of the two-day talks.

The meetings took place in Chililabombwe, Chingola, Mufulira, Kalulushi, Kitwe, Luanshya and Chambeshi.

At Chambeshi MUZ deputy national chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba, said the union was making arrangements to hire experts to help in the negotiations.

MUZ was prepared to spend K1 million for such experts who would advise them on what was best for the miners.

In Luanshya, Knon MUZ branch chairman, Mr Charles Mumbi, told hundreds of miners that under the newly signed agreement most jobs would be raised and allowances would be paid in accordance with production and the rise in the cost of living.

The miners welcomed the increase in their salaries.

Meanwhile, at Nampundwe mine west of Lusaka, about 300 miners went on strike because of alleged poor conditions of service.

The mine falls under the Broken Hill division of NCCM and produces copper sulphur.

A company spokesman confirmed the strike and promised to issue a statement later.

MUZ branch secretary at the mine, Mr David Nkotani, and his chairman, Mr Mike Shacholi, said in Lusaka yesterday that the miners had been on strike since last Tuesday and that efforts to persuade them to return to work had failed.

Mr Nkotani said the strike was sparked off by what he called "false" promises of decent accommodation for workers made in 1969 by the company.

The workers were also facing constant water shortages caused by breakdowns in the borehole.

The miners complained they lived in a township without electricity and warned that unless the management built new houses with lights as promised, the strike would continue.

A spokesman for NCCM said the miners had been on strike in support of supervisors who had been demanding the provision of better houses.

He said tenders had already been received and construction of the houses was expected to start any time.

But he said NCCM had been experiencing financial difficulties for a long time and only managed to declare dividends recently for the first time since 1974.

● Zana reports: The Chingola MUZ branch office was destroyed by miners protesting against the cancellation of the strike by union officials.

MUZ branch deputy chairman Mr Maxwell Kalesha was allegedly molested by some angry miners.

Both Sides Praised

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE nation awoke today with a great sigh of relief. A tense and explosive strike on the Copperbelt has been averted.

As we had suggested earlier in this column it is gratifying that the mining companies are not tackling the Zambian miners' grievances piece meal. A package deal has been agreed upon.

Zambian miners are to get an immediate salary increase. A further salary increase will be made next year.

A comprehensive pension scheme is to be worked out for them; bonus schemes are to be reviewed; and more importantly, a complete job evaluation review is to be carried out.

This is no mean achievement. Negotiating any deals with the two giant mining companies, NCCM and RCM, is always a complicated business. Tact and national interest won the day.

So there should be no hard feelings as those found between the victor and the vanquished. Nobody should brag about it. Bravado is completely out. For our part we pay tribute to both sides.

The good political sense and maturity of the Zambian miners enhanced by their patriotism has prevailed over their narrow but justified demands.

We also pay tribute to the leadership of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) for its wisdom and untiring efforts to cool-off the tempers of the miners by keeping them fully informed of the progress of negotiations over their legitimate demands.

But unfortunately the same cannot be said of Nampundwe mine where the entire 300 Zambian labour force has been on strike since Tuesday.

Can't the same pragmatism be used to defuse the Nampundwe strike before it really explodes?

It is to be hoped that the immediate salary increase promised by the mining companies to Zambian miners on the Copperbelt will be above the ten per cent quid-pro-quo covertly granted to expatriate miners last month.

Having moved fast on this and the pension scheme problem, the mining companies will be throwing the whole momentum into reverse gear if they drag their feet on the job evaluation exercise.

Genuine Zambianisation hinges on it. Zambian miners have so far been very bitter about the slow progress on job evaluation. It really does not need a costly outside consultancy firm.

The Zambianisation committee under Mr John Chafwa has recently been very vocal on the subject. Mr Chafwa himself is now on the Copperbelt. Let him be saddled with the job evaluation problem.

He is an outsider. He is on the spot. He is less costly. But the final solution lies in the overhauling of CISB.

NEW KAUNDA BOOK REVIEWED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Review by Arnold Raphael]

[Text]

CRITICAL self-examination is the underlying and compelling theme of a book by President Kaunda to be published here tomorrow.

"Kaunda on violence" is a long soul-searching essay in which a devout Christian wrestles with temporal problems and sadly concludes that spiritual values must be accommodated to political needs.

In several moving passages Dr Kaunda sets out his gradual abandonment of Gandhian non-violence and his despairing acceptance of armed struggle in Southern Africa.

He asks himself "Do I sing a different song now from the days when my political party (UNIP) was acting on an official policy of non-violence and used it to achieve a virtually bloodless victory in the independence struggle? I believe not.

"The freedom movement has not the same mandate for power as a government. No political party's interests can be exactly identical with those of the State. The ultimate sanctions are not as severe, the price of a mistake not so calamitous." Independence was then the absorbing interest.

Dr Kaunda concluded that the business of statecraft was enough to sober the keenest idealist.

"For all the brave and sincere talk about the democratic process" the first illusion that a leader must banish was his fond hope.

"That he gets things done simply by persuasion." For the first time the leader felt isolated from the people.

"He is cut off not only by the trappings of office but the sense that whereas once he did things gladly together with them by choice now things must be done by regulation for reasons that may not be obvious or understood."

Dr Kaunda, in a later passage dealing with the winding up of the Rhodesian federation, admits that he was perhaps mistaken in not taking a stronger line during discussions on the disposal of the Royal Rhodesia Airforce.

He argued strongly that at least half of what was the most powerful air strike force south of the Sahara and north of the Limpopo should revert to Zambia not least because her copper revenues had largely paid for them.

Rhodesia should have them. "The reasons given are now academic but were something to the effect that the RAF was a Rhodesian force manned by Rhodesians and based in Rhodesia and anyway Zambia did not have an airfield equipped to cope with jet fighters".

'TIMES' CHIEF DEFENDS PRESS FREEDOM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE visiting Soviet delegation was yesterday amazed at the amount of Press freedom and objectivity existing in the Zambian media particularly in the **TIMES OF ZAMBIA Newspapers Limited.**

This came to light when the delegation led by Mr Vasil Golubev, Editor-in-Chief of "Socialist Industry" and a member of the central auditing commission of the Communist Party, held talks with **Times Newspapers Zambia Limited** Editor-in-Chief Mr Naphy Nyalugwe in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Nyalugwe told the delegation that in line with the national Philosophy of Humanism Zambians took pride in their participatory democracy.

This entailed Zambians in all walks of life to take part fully in the running of their own affairs. This in turn required them to speak freely on all issues concerning their welfare.

Times Newspapers Zambia Limited, he said, took a cue from this basic policy to act as a conveyor belt of all information from the Party to the people and from the people to the Party and also to feel free to offer constructive criticism, or shower praise where praise was due.

During the meeting the delegation was offended with an editorial in yesterday's issue of the **Times of Zambia** which commented on the events in Poland. They felt the opinion was at variance with the UNIP's policies in relation to the Soviet Union.

But Mr Nyalugwe told the delegation which was accompanied by member of the Central Committee, Mr Bantus Kapulu that Zambians did not believe in Press censorship, nor in one-sided presentation of facts.

"Zambians cherish their freedom to speak freely and openly on domestic as well as international issues.

"This is reflected in letters to the editor and the opinion columns. The write-up in the **Times** yesterday was to give Zambians a factual, up-to-date and objective analysis of a major international issue.

"That is how we understand Press freedom in Zambia", Mr Nyalugwe explained. "It is not what UNIP thinks or Poland but what is happening there today which may ultimately affect UNIP thinking on Poland.

"For this we depend on all possible, reliable local and foreign sources," Mr Nyalugwe said.

Received

He said **Times** newspapers received its international copy from many agencies such as Reuter, Tass, United Press (UP), Agence France Presse (AFP) through the Zambia News Agency (ZANA).

Mr Nyalugwe was at pains to explain to Mr Golubev that the editorial in the paper was based on the story gathered by news agencies.

According to Mr Nyalugwe the editorial merely pointed out few things "and we ask our readers whether there is some change through the strikes".

Mr Golubev told the meeting, which was also attended by **Times Newspapers** Assistant Editor Mr Stephen Mpofo and Features Editor Mr Arthur Simuchoba, that some agencies gave negative presentation of events.

Mr Nyalugwe agreed and added that it was for that reason that Zambia was looking forward to the effective establishment of a pool of Non-Aligned news agencies and Pan-African News Agency (PANA).

Mr Golubev, however, said the visit by the delegation helped them understand the Times opinions.

"So being editor-in-chief of ~~Socialist~~ ~~Industry~~ I did not know how much it depends on me to publish a newspaper.

"Frankly speaking, our stay here is to strengthen relations with UNIP and the mass media," he said.

He told the meeting that his paper published much criticism about 'our ministers and ministries', to help them overcome mistakes.

"If we discover that this or that person, no matter how high, makes a mistake we publish an editorial, authorities have to react and see that that person is removed," he said.

Mr Nyalugwe replied that this was also the approach of Times newspapers on erring Party and Government officials.

VOTER REGISTRATION PERIOD EXTENDED

Mbewe Addresses Meeting

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE elections office has extended the voters' registration period throughout the country to enable section elections to take place where these were not held.

Director of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe said between September 1 and 8 all sections which did not hold elections due to poor Party organisation should register voters for the section elections to be held on September 15.

Addressing hundreds of Party cadres at Evelyn Hone College in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Mbewe said nominations for the main elections would be on October 6.

He said his office decided to give Party officials three days, from today to complete registration so that all registers should be compiled for the main youth and women's league section elections.

"We have given you enough time to complete the exercise. There will be no need, therefore, for any excuses," Mr

Mbewe said.

September 12 is nomination day for main youth and women's league section council elections. The elections will be held on September 15. He warned Party officials against discouraging people from contesting posts they wanted.

"In the past we had many reports of the Party officials forcing candidates to contest posts they did not want. This is a shameful practice," Mr Mbewe said.

He told the Party cadres that there was no time to waste on nomination day. The last nominations were extended by a week. "Now you have only a day and you should organise the people so that the elections proceed smoothly."

Mr Mbewe said registration of unopposed candidates in the main, youth and women's leagues into branch registers would be on September 12 but for those to be elected it would be on September 15.

Registration into ward registers for candidates unopposed in the elections would be on September 19.

Mr Mbewe said where elections took place at branch level, registration into ward registers would take place on September 22.

September 26 will be youth and women leagues' nomination day, September 28 main branch nomination and September 30 ward elections. On October 6 will be main nomination day.

And new dates have been set for the Lusaka urban section, branch and ward elections following the area's failure to carry out registration of voters in time.

Mr Mbewe said Lusaka urban would from today and up to September 30 register voters.

"From today to September 8, all sections must register their voters after which there will be nomination of section officials followed by elections on September 15.

"On September 19 there will be youth and women's league sections nominations to be followed by elections on September 22," he said.

"Nomination dates for branch elections for the main body in Lusaka will be on September 25 while polls will be held on September 28. Youth and women's league ward elections will be held on September 30, he said.

Mr Mbewe urged Party militants to take the elections seriously especially those in Lusaka which reflect what happens to the rest of the country.

"Foreign embassies are all in Lusaka and they look at the results to be more important," he stressed.

Speaking at the same meeting, Lusaka Urban governor, Mr Bill Chanda warned Party leaders who pocketed money from the sales of Party cards that they would be barred from contesting the elections.

Clarification Given

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

DIRECTOR of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe has corrected the impression that elections had been adjusted throughout the country including Lusaka.

Election dates remained the same throughout the country except in Roma, Munali, Kabulonga, Woodlands, Chawama, Munkolo and Makeni.

From September 30 the areas of Lusaka Urban affected by the "side programme" will join the rest of Lusaka and the whole country in the election programme, Mr Mbewe said.

In Livingstone, Party

regional secretary Mr Chisanga Mpepo has appealed to all employers to allow UNIP members aspiring for posts time off to participate in the forthcoming branch and ward elections.

Mr Mpepo said some employers had been difficult to Party men whom they could not grant permission to take part in elections.

"This is a bad attitude and it can only be understood to mean that employers are deliberately making Party organisation difficult," he said.

Mr Mpepo said he would not like to get reports of employers who denied their workers to attend Party elections. He appealed for cooperation to make the

elections a success.

He also warned Party leaders against giving nomination papers only to friends or their tribesmen as to do so was dangerous and against UNIP principles.

"The Party is for everyone regardless of tribe. If any leader will be found discriminating in the distribution of nomination papers, he will be disciplined," Mr Mpepo warned.

The party wanted a free and fair election and would not tolerate indiscipline at all levels.

He also called on the public to take Party elections seriously and participate in order to strengthen the Party machinery and have fair representation.

URBAN LABOR MARKET OPENINGS DECREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] About 40,000 people a year will enter the urban labor market in the next five years against about 18,000 jobs during the same period.

And by 1984 Form Vs will find it difficult to get employment as their counterparts with less educational qualifications are at the moment.

This grim picture is painted in a report after a study in 1979 by the University of Zambia's institute for African studies manpower research unit and released in Ndola recently.

The study was carried out by senior research fellows in the unit, Dr David Todd, coordinator of the urban community research and Dr Christopher Shaw who was seconded to the manpower research unit by the British government.

The report says: "In the next five years about 40,000 persons a year will enter the urban labor force while about 18,000 formal sector jobs will become available to meet the demand they create.

"Those with junior secondary or less education are already experiencing serious difficulties in finding wage employment and by 1984 senior secondary school leavers will face the same problem."

It adds that those without employment would have either to return to rural activity or to remain unemployed or engage in "informal" urban economic activities.

"About 20 percent of Zambia's working population are already in the economic sector of whom half are women and for whom there are very few formal sector opportunities," the report says.

Running

It says most of those running their own businesses were at least in their 30s and had lived in urban areas for some time and saved from wage earnings to establish those concerns.

It says: "Furthermore, the predominant retailing activities already appear to be near to saturation point while manufacturing businesses are characterized by a lack of innovation which will make market expansion difficult."

The report calls for change if the informal sectors were to employ many people and urges the Government to take steps to encourage innovation to increase productive employment possibilities while at the same time enable the sector to retain its "informality."

"As first steps the Government should engage in or encourage research to establish the nature and needs of the sector and set up a clear and positive policy towards it."

CSO: 4420

CONTINGENCY CHIEF PROMOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has appointed director of contingency planning Mr Nedson Nyoni as permanent secretary responsible for contingency planning in the Cabinet Office.

Secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima announced in Lusaka yesterday that although more routes for Zambia's external trade had now become available, the Party and its Government had decided to retain the contingency planning office to ensure continued and uninterrupted supply of raw materials and processed essential commodities to Zambian industries and consumers respectively.

Mr Nyoni started his civil service career on October 1 1960 in provincial administration where he worked as a clerical officer for four years.

Mr Nyoni was transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on May 1 1964, on promotion as executive officer in the projects division.

In 1965 he was awarded a scholarship to study indus-

trial planning at the University of Cairo where he obtained a diploma.

The following year Mr Nyoni got another scholarship and went to the University of York to study economic planning and development. He returned in 1967 with a diploma in public and social administration.

He was posted to work at the Zambian high commission in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, as a trade attache (principal) and then trade commissioner (senior principal) to Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda until 1970.

Mr Nyoni was then recalled to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry headquarters on promotion as assistant secretary for external trade and later internal trade section.

President Kaunda appointed Mr Nyoni to the post of director of contingency planning (under secretary) in the Cabinet Office in 1973 and the following year, he became deputy director (under secretary) of contingency planning when the President appointed Mr Nyambe Muttendango director of contingency planning.

CSUZ LEADER URGES MEMBERS TO FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Civil Servants Union of Zambia should not relax the fight for social justice for its members Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba has said.

In doing so, the union should not waste time looking for faults in the Government "because they are too apparent" but should instead unite for a just cause "which you cannot lose," he said.

Mr Chiluba was opening the CSUZ second annual conference at the Natural Resources Development College in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the union had a task to fight for job security for its members and reminded the Government that it had an obligation to better the welfare of workers in the country.

The CSUZ had a long way to go to convince the Government that "it is a corporate entity" which, as a large employer, must accept negotiations with unions, he said.

"This Government thinks it is doing you a favour when it creates employment. This is a wrong notion because the truth is that it has an obligation to create employment. When it fails, you must fight hard for social justice," Mr Chiluba said.

Mr Chiluba said the ZCTU would not support the laying off of public service workers because the Government had a duty to provide work to its citizens.

He told the meeting that in his opinion the Government had sufficient resources to maintain the public service at its present size.

Mr Chiluba's remarks come in the wake of reports that the size of the civil service might be cut down and hundreds of workers declared redundant.

On the implementation of new salary structures and conditions of service for the public service, Mr Chiluba said there was no need to delay the process. "Even if you give a man K100 salary increase after 100 days, it is useless because this will have been eaten up by inflation."

Supported

Mr Chiluba said the ZCTU "unreservedly" supported the Mineworkers Union of Zambia demands for a pension scheme, but pointed out that it was yet to decide on the miners' threatened strike action.

CSUZ chairman Mr Bresford Gondwe said his union had declared a dispute with the Government over the appointment of an administrative committee of inquiry into conditions of service for workers in the public service.

"As far as the union is concerned, this committee is irrelevant. What we find most objectionable and invalid in this idea of an inquiry is the employer's (Government) contempt for trade unionism and collective bargaining," he said.

Collective bargaining was the best mechanism for looking after the members' welfare, he said. The union found it "impossible to co-operate" with the committee which was allegedly undermining this freedom.

The union had a primary responsibility of protecting and promoting its members' interests and it reserved the right to negotiate for its members' conditions and salaries.

Mr Gondwe warned that the alleged Government's reluctance to negotiate with unions would stem unofficial organisations and "cruder forms of unionism" which would be harmful to the nation.

The dispute, he explained, was a continuation of collective bargaining and not a trial of strength when workers downed tools.

Mr Gondwe praised the Government for recognising the union as the sole representative of all civil servants.

Ratified

The Government recently ratified an International Labour Organisation (ILO) convention No. 151 relating to industrial relations.

"We wish to implore relevant specialised agencies to advise the Government as an employer about the effects of this development," Mr Gondwe added.

The ratification of the convention, he said, would usher in a new era in the public service which developed a twin responsibility to the employer and workers to fully grasp the difficult tasks ahead.

On the Turner report which recommends redundancies, Mr Gondwe said his union rejected the idea. "Zambia's unemployment situation today is, to say the least, horrifying. It is absurd that we should be thinking of worsening the situation now.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRICE OF MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] -

THE Government has increased the producer price of maize from K11.70 for a 90 kg bag to K13.50 for the 1980-81 season.

Announcing this in Lusaka yesterday at a Press conference, secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima called on farmers to produce more than ten million bags of maize the nation required every year.

He said the increase in the producer price was in line with President Kaunda's announcement in May of incentives to boost food production under the K400 million "operation food programme".

"To forestall problems, the nation required three months reserves estimated at two million bags at the present rate of consumption," he said.

The Government decided to raise the price after considering that farmers had poor yields over the last three years because of bad weather. This made them incur large debts arising from high interest rates and inability to repay loans.

He said inputs required for maize production were heavier than those for wheat, soya beans and cotton.

"As President Kaunda

pointed out at the official opening of the 54th Zambia Commercial and Agricultural Show, these measures are aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in the production of staple foods."

The onus was now on all farmers to increase their hectareage since the producer price had gone up.

The Government was continuing to find more effective measures to boost food production.

This had become more urgent considering the high import bill on foodstuffs like yellow maize which costs K18.50 for a 90-kg bag from South Africa and K29.10 from the United States.

The increase would boost maize production, he said, and urged farmers to produce more because the costs of imported foodstuffs like yellow maize was an expensive exercise.

"Yellow maize lands in Zambia at K18.50 per 90 kg bag, and apart from the high cost, Zambia pays in foreign exchange and the oil import bill has continued to soar," he said.

As a result, the price of oil had increased and this meant that the farmer had to pay more for fuel while costs of labour and spare parts had also soared.

Asked about farmers' demands to fix an economic price of K15 a bag, Mr Willima said although the demands were genuine and understandable, the Government had to operate within its limits.

Officials of the Commercial Farmers Bureau (CFB) could not be reached for comment on the new price.

Last month, a CFB spokesman warned that Zambia would continue to import maize if the Government did not fix economic prices and release tax incentives for the production of the commodity before this month.

This is the third increase in producer prices of maize this year rising from K9.20 to K11.70 and now K13.50 for the 90 kg bag because of soaring costs of inputs.

In April, the *Productive Farming* magazine reported that the producer price of maize was "and still is" far too low even considering the increase from K9.20 to K11.70.

The magazine, quoting CFB chairman, Mr Dennis Garner, said although the price of maize had increased by about 200 per cent since 1954, the price of main inputs like fertiliser, diesel and tractors shot up.

The price increase comes in the wake of another K1.65 support price on tobacco announced by the Government about a week ago.

Mukonchi tobacco training and settlement scheme tenant farmers in Mkuahli claimed that the new price would not make any difference to their financial problems unless other production factors were considered.

CSO: 4420

DWINDLING COPPER, MINERAL RESERVES REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

COPPER and other mineral reserves for NCCM are showing signs of dwindling, according to the company's technical review report for the year ended March, 31, 1979 just released in Lusaka.

Giving the breakdown of the ore reserves, the review says at Nkana, fully developed tonnage of copper ore dropped from 5.7 million tonnes in 1977 to about five million at the end of 1978.

The figure for the partly developed ore at the same site fell from 20 million to 18 million tonnes during the same period.

Total drop during the period under review was from 127 million to 131 million tonnes. Copper content also dropped from 2.36 in 1977 to 2.35 per cent in 1978.

At Bwana Mkubwa the ore reserves dropped from an estimated total of 2.6 million tonnes in 1977 to 1.3 million tonnes in 1978, but the copper content shot up from 3.3 to 3.8 per cent.

At Chingola division the total ore reserves rose from 278,197,000 tonnes in 1977 to 278,362,000 in 1978. Indicated and possible reserves rose from 254 million tonnes to 259 million in the same period.

Partly developed ore reserves at the same mine dropped from 18 million tonnes to 13 million while the fully developed tonnage shot up from 5.9 million in 1977 to more than six million at the close of last year.

Ore reserves at Bancroft mining area of Konkola division showed signs of diminishing. Partly developed reserves dwindled from eight million to seven million tonnes.

Fully developed reserves, however, rose from one million to two million tonnes while estimates showed that reserves rose from 112 million to 181 million by the end of 1978.

Ore reserves at Nampundwe mine of the Broken Hill division which mines copper and sulphur did not show any significant changes.

Fully developed reserves for both copper and sulphur stood at 1.6 million tonnes since 1977 while partly deve-

loped reserves slightly fell from 2,148,000 tonnes in 1977 to 2,135,000 in 1978.

The indicated and possible reserves dropped from 19 million to 31 million.

At Broken Hill mining area, there was another drop reported in ore reserves. Reserves for zinc and lead were 151,000 tonnes in 1977 fell to 101,000 in 1978.

Proved reserves at the mine dropped from 1.7 million tonnes to 1.5 million while indicated reserves rose from 473,000 tonnes in 1977 to 540,000 at the close of last year.

IRAQI TRADE COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Iraq government would like to take the burden in the trade cooperation with Zambia, visiting Iraq delegation leader: Mr Rafik Jamil told permanent secretary for commerce and foreign trade, Mr Kabuka Nyirenda, yesterday.

Speaking at the start of the talks with the Zambian delegation at Mr Kabuka's office, Mr Jamil said his country would like to take part in the development of Zambia by fulfilling the trade agreement signed in Baghdad last November by President Kaunda and Iraq President, Saddam Hussein.

"Let us wrap-up this trade agreement and get on with the job. We are here to assess Zambia's requirements and what Iraq can import from here," he said.

Mr Jamil also called for the formation of a fund in which oil producing countries and those from Africa could participate in order to ease the ever rising rate of inflation.

He said of late, oil prices have been rocketing sky-high without control and this has a great effect on the economies of countries in the Third World.

Earlier, in his welcoming remarks, Mr Nyirenda told the Iraq delegation that it was time that countries in the Third World developed trade among themselves instead of looking to the West all the time.

He said there was need to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries now that ties at political level were very strong.

A Zambian delegation will be leaving for Iraq next month to attend that country's trade fair and enter into talks to ratify the trade agreement signed between the two countries.

CSO: 4420

WEST BLAMED FOR CHURCH ROWS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

A TOP official of the World Council of Churches (WCC) has accused the West of being responsible for the clash between the church and the state in Africa.

Dr John Kurewa, secretary of evangelism of WCC at the headquarters in Geneva, yesterday called on the church to encourage dialogue with black governments to avoid any misunderstanding.

He said this at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe where he is attending a church leaders consultative conference organised by the Christian Council of Zambia.

The conference was opened last Monday by member of Central Committee Mr

Elijah Mudenda who said there were people bent on causing division between the State and churches.

Dr Kurewa said conflict between State and church had always been the problem of the West from where such conflict was imported to Africa.

In free Africa people who were deeply involved in religion were wholehearted supporters of their governments.

"The fact that most of our African leaders are Christian, churches should take an initiative in understanding their thinking and the political ideologies.

Governments have no choice but to commit themselves to the cause of their own people and churches

should help implement that commitment, he said.

Asked if he was aware of reports that the young people were shunning the church, Dr Kurewa said that they did not necessarily reject the spiritual life but the way Christianity was interpreted to them.

He cited the situation in Zimbabwe, his country, where the secular songs that were broadcast on the radio were touching issues in their (young) lives.

Dr Kurewa attacked the western theological interpretation of the new African realities which he said, was proving irrelevant and called for an African approach to communicate the gospel through knowledge of their culture.

CSO: 4420

MUDENDA SAYS CHURCH, STATE BONDS TO STAY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THERE are people bent on causing division between the State and the churches, said member of the Central Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda yesterday.

He said in spite of these problems, the Party and its Government had not yielded to the temptation to stop people from practising religion freely.

Mr Mudenda, who is chairman of Social and Cultural Sub-Committee of the Central Committee said this when he opened a week-long church leaders' consultative conference at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe organised by the Christian Council of Zambia.

Last year there was a debate among some church leaders who felt that political education referring to socialism was inappropriate, he said.

President Kaunda met

church leaders last October for an exchange of views on various matters and this was followed by a resolution of the National Council which reaffirmed the need to continue the freedom of conscience.

The council warned: "However, this freedom shall have full effect on the understanding that religion shall not interfere in the political affairs of the nation and that matters of religion shall remain the prerogative of the individual."

Mr Mudenda said the Party and its Government had maintained that stand. In assessing future developments the teaching of socialism of any brand should not interfere with people's freedom to worship their God.

He told about 200 delegates who included a member of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, Dr John Kurewa; Anglican Bishop of Central Zambia Robert Selby Taylor; and general secretary of the Christian Council of Zambia, Reverend Kingsley Mwenda, that it was essential that they understood the direction the nation was taking.

"Some people may create misunderstanding in order to cause division between churches and the State. There is, in my mind, no basis at all for any division," he said.

Welcoming debate on the relationship between the Party and the church, Mr Mudenda said some Party leaders had spoken strongly in support of scientific socialism.

Both parties should be tolerant and try to understand problems and views of others in order to help and guide each other.

"As leaders of the church we can always explain to the people our position," Mr Mudenda said.

Last September a row erupted when churches came out strongly against the country allegedly following a Marxist-Leninist scientific socialism, saying people would lose their freedom of worship under such an ideology.

BBC FILM ON ZAMBIA CRITICIZED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

DURING the period of the liberation struggle for Zimbabwe, and especially after the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) by former rebel leader, Ian Smith, Zambia had serious political differences with successive British governments over their handling of the rebels.

However, after the satisfactory solution of this problem by that remarkable woman Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Zambia has decided to forget the past and embark on a genuine programme of normalising relations with Britain.

So far, nothing has crossed our way until now with the revelation of the scandalous campaign that the British government are reported to be carrying out in their country which has surfaced with the showing of an insulting film against Zambia in Nicosia, Cyprus.

It would appear that after finally taking a bold decision to resolve the problem created by the rebels in the former British colony, the British government wants to re-enter the arena and challenge Zambia to a duel.

If this is not the intention, the British government must have something up its sleeves. Otherwise, they should have a good explanation for authorising the showing of a stage-managed film of malicious propaganda against Zambia.

We now understand that the insulting portions of the film which made our Minister of State for Culture, Mr. Cosmas Chibanda, protest have been clipped off. The idea being to show that Mr Chibanda's allegations were false.

But to prove his complaint false, the British government will have to take on all the delegates from Malawi, Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago who saw the film.

There is no doubt that if the film which was shown to our High Commissioner in London did not have those insulting portions it could have only been edited and the parts cut out at the instruction of some government authority.

But the British government authorised the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) to present the film at the Commonwealth Film and Television Festival in Nicosia to ridicule Zambia and probably paid for its production.

The fact that the British government allowed it to be presented is enough proof that it was their baby. Whatever insults the film shows are therefore those of the British government against Zambia.

Cutting out the insulting portions does not reduce the intensity of the matter. This could have only been done by or on the advice of a drab.

But it is too late. The damage has been done and it will not help the British government. In any case, officials from the Cyprus government also saw the film and the BBC representative Mr. Chris Drake is reported to have apologised, although he should have known that it would not be appreciated.

After his organisation has been used by the British government to insult Zambia, he cannot expect us to listen to him or accept his apology.

What makes us view this issue even more seriously is that the British government has chosen to empty their insults on us in another sovereign state. Obviously, their idea was that if Zambia protests, the British government would share the blame with Cyprus. The latter for allowing its country to be the stage for insulting Zambia.

No doubt the Zambian Government will sort out the matter fairly when the appropriate moment comes.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES DEPLORED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

HERE are beaming faces and wringing of hands in joy at the Lusaka city council over the news that at long last Czechoslovakia is to provide a tram service for Lusaka's rising population.

Yet it was President Kaunda who in 1972 initially urged the council to consider building railway links between the city centre and the townships to ease the worsening transport situation.

There was then an immediate avalanche of favourable verbal responses.

A Soviet embassy trade representative in Lusaka Mr Maxim Serebrianski said then that Zambia could save a lot of foreign exchange on fuel to run buses by investing in tram-car services.

"We hope that transport institutions we have written to will study your proposal and make a decision," he had said. And that appeared to have been that.

Now eight years later it is again left to the President himself to initiate action during his current European tour.

The only good news from the council has been the recent decision in hindsight to widen some roads to try to cope with the increased volume of traffic.

Lusaka suffers from the fact that it is really designed for people with cars when most of its citizens cannot afford to buy bicycles like in China.

That apart nobody who travels in other countries can fail to be struck with the peculiar deadness which afflicts Lusaka.

Most cities come to life once the working day ends. The shopping areas are full of people out for a stroll, or perhaps shopping, or having refreshments in one of the many cafes.

By contrast, come 17.00 hours and Lusaka simply collapses into a coma. The streets are empty of that gregarious bustle and exchange which is one of the main attractions of city life.

A walk through Cairo road on Sunday afternoon is like walking through a graveyard. Let the councillors do it and note what they are inflicting on their citizens.

The so-called "clean-ups" are alienating innocent people from their Party and its Government. They feel they are being persecuted for nothing when actual known criminals are let off scot-free.

City authorities should think a bit more about the needs of pedestrians as distinct from car owners. There are far too many storm drains which pedestrians have to clamber up and down.

Why not cover them up? It is there that criminals lie in wait to ambush innocent pedestrians.

People are crying for some imaginative action from all our city and town councils.

Must they always expect the President to initiate action for them? Hopefully not again!

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA

TRANSPORTATION CRISIS HINDERS CENSUS DRIVE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Director of Central Statistics, Mr Mpalya Mulenga yesterday said transport continued to be big problem and unless more vehicles were put at the disposal of his department the census of population and housing will not be very successful.

He said that there was still a very big need for more vehicles and the sooner this was done the better because more work would be done.

This was the second full census the country would have and about 16,000 people are involved in the exercise. The first census was in 1969, while a sample census was held in 1974.

At the beginning of the census on August 25, Mr Mulenga said about 600 vehicles were needed if the exercise had to be effective. "But even in this aspect, we would depend on the good offices in all the provinces."

Commenting on enumerators getting information from house servants, Mr Mulenga said they were told to get this from any senior member of the family.

"I will have to get in touch with supervisors to find out what is happening. But what I know is that in the absence of a member of the family, the enumerator is supposed to go back for the second time."

The census will try to find out the social and economic characteristics, the birth and death rate, marital status rate, the languages spoken, migration characteristics, education and occupation of people and also look at housing and housing conditions.

Launching the 1980 census President Kaunda appealed to the nation to cooperate with enumerators because they had an important task to perform for the development of the country.

He said the planning without accurate information was like building a house without proper foundation.

Meanwhile, Laoka governor, Mr Boyd Kaseunga has ordered that all Party bicycles which were distributed to constituencies be given to enumerators.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MULTIPARTY STATE OPPOSED--Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato said yesterday, that there is no possibility of Zambia reverting to a multi-party system of government. Mr Nabulyato said this on arrival at the International Airport from Swaziland where he attended the opening session of the African chapter of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA). [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 80 p 1]

ALIENS DEPORTED--The immigration department is deporting 200 aliens detained at Kitwe's Kamfinsa prison for allegedly entering the country illegally. An immigration spokesman said in Kitwe yesterday the deportations started last Wednesday when the first group of 43 aliens was transported to Mokambo border post near Mufulira where immigration officials saw them off into Zaire. The spokesman said the exercise should have started two weeks ago but this was delayed by lack of fuel for an immigration truck which was to transport the deportees to the border. All the deportees could not be transported at once because the vehicle could only take 43 people at a time and it will take five days to transport all of them, the spokesman said. Some of them were being driven to Mokambo. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 5]

DOCTORS QUIT--About 35 doctors resigned from the Ministry of Health between December last year and August this year, according to the Government Gazette. A monthly breakdown of resignations shows that 11 resignations were gazetted in February, five each in December, May and June, four in July and two each in March, April and August. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Aug 80 p 1]

POWER WORKERS STRIKE--More than 300 workers at the Copperbelt Power Company in Kitwe went on strike yesterday demanding the removal of the manager for administration, Mr Ernest Mate. "We don't want Mate. He must go," they shouted when a union official asked them to return to work. Branch chairman of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia, Mr Bydon Banda, said the union had met the management before workers were on strike. "We told the management that workers do not want Mr Mate, but they told us that Mr Mate could not be transferred anywhere," Mr Banda said. He said the management had allegedly refused to meet the union to discuss the matter until the workers

returned to work. On the other hand, the workers said they would only resume work when Mr Mate was removed. "We have tried by all means to urge the workers to go back to work but they have stuck to their guns," he said. A CPC spokesman described the strike as a "domestic affair which is being sorted out." During the strike, the management instructed a company police officer to ask a Times of Zambia reporter to get out of the premises. Mr Mate could not be contacted for comment. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Aug 80 p 5]

STATE TO BUILD SCHOOLS--The Ministry of Education and Culture is to build 16 secondary schools throughout the country. The plan to build the schools was announced during the last session of Parliament by the Minister of Education and Culture Professor Lameck Goma. Professor Goma said the schools would be built in Mpongwe (Copperbelt); Chibombo and Miyoyo (Central); Zimba, Gwembe and Maamba (Southern) and Lubwe in Luapula. The others are Kaputa, Chilubi and Mwenzo (Northern); Kasempa and Solwezi (North-Western); Lukona, Kalabo and Sioma and Senanga (Western); and Chipata, Lumezi, and Chiswa (Eastern). The ministry has appealed to the buildings branch to invite tenders as soon as possible. The ministry's permanent secretary Mr Peter Siwo is to study a University of Zambia institute for African studies research which says more than one-fifth of graduates taking teacher training courses do not join the profession. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 80 p 1]

UK AID--Zambia with K54 million, topped African countries which received British foreign aid last year, a spokesman at the high commission in Lusaka said yesterday. British aid to Zambia during that year consisting mainly of disbursements from grants and loans. The spokesman said a large programme of technical cooperation existed whereby salaries of more than 900 Britons working in the country were supplemented by Whitehall. Additionally, the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) also received about K900,000 during the year under review from British aid funds for their projects in Zambia. He added that earlier this year an K18 million aid agreement was concluded between the British and Zambian governments for programmes in the agricultural sector. The first scheme to be financed from this loan was the integrated rural development projects in Serenje, Mpika and Chinsali districts. Meanwhile, ten students left recently to study in Britain under the technical programme. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 80 p 2]

ADVENTIST MEETINGS CANCELLED--Solwezi governor, Mr Sylvester Sikufweba, has ordered the Watchtower sect and the Seventh Day Adventist to cancel their conferences involving more than 7,000 delegates and return to their homes for the housing and population census. The governor also ordered the Evangelical district officials to postpone their conference schedule for Wednesday to take part in the exercise. Mr Sikufweba who summoned to his office sect and Adventist church elders over the weekend instructed them to cancel their conferences because they coincided with the census exercise and Party branch elections. More than 5,000 Sect members

gathered in Solwezi and about 2,000 Adventist assembled at the boma centre for church conferences. Chairman of the Evangelical district conference, Mr Tito Kibolya, appealed to more than 2,000 delegates not to travel for the Wednesday conference until the census was over. The two church conferences taking place in Solwezi had prevented enumerators from carrying out their work because some villages were deserted. On Chilubi island, the census exercise has not yet started, supervisor, Mr Bornwell Daka, said. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 80 p 2]

CENSUS PROBLEM--The population census and housing count suffered a jolt in Solwezi when enumerators found surrounding villages abandoned by members of the Watchtower sect and Seventh Day Adventist who have converged at the boma centre for separate two-week church conferences. About 2,000 sect members have assembled in a bush between the messengers compound and Kandemba area near the airport while others are in the township preaching. The Seventh Day Adventists are holding a conference near the boma. The conferences have angered the regional secretary Mr Yabo Shambambo who appealed to the congregations to "disperse and be counted." Mr Shambambo said the conferences were disrupting both the census and branch elections. More than 200 people have left their villages in chief Musaka's area for the conference. Party constituency officials rushed to Solwezi to have the conferences postponed. Meanwhile, senior statistics officials yesterday were meeting regional officials in a last minute effort to persuade the sect members and the Seventh Day congregation to return to their homes in time for the census. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Aug 80 p 2]

EVICITION OF ZAPU MEN--The Lusaka housing committee has asked the Ministry of Works and Supply to evict non-civil servants from Government houses by the end of next month including parastatal workers and former ZAPU freedom fighters. The committee which allocates houses to civil servants in Lusaka has submitted a memorandum to the ministry on the matter. Permanent secretary, Mr Yuyi Libakeni, declined to comment on its contents, but deputy general secretary of the Civil Servants Union of Zambia, Mr Holosi Mapempe, said the union supported the committee's move. He said the Government was spending K8.7 million a year on subsidizing rents on 2,611 houses in Lusaka. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Aug 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

SUCCESS OF PM'S U. S. VISIT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, went out of his way to convince Americans and the world at large that Zimbabwe is a land of opportunity during his six-day visit to the United States which ended successfully last week.

One message that he repeatedly gave to his receptive audiences was that he and his Government were not diehard socialists opposed to participation by big capital in the development of the newly independent state.

Mr Mugabe had three primary objectives on leaving on August 20 for New York. He wanted to be present during the formal admission of Zimbabwe as the 133rd member of the United Nations.

The Prime Minister also aimed at securing more development aid from the Carter administration and to induce American businessmen to invest more capital in Zimbabwe.

Lastly, Mr Mugabe hoped to persuade President Carter to apply more pressure on South Africa to speed up the decolonisation of Namibia

along the lines of United Nations Resolution 435 and to democratise South African politics.

Zimbabwe was admitted to membership of the United Nations without dissent during a ceremony marked by unrestrained

joy among the member states, who clearly saw the victory of the people of Zimbabwe as their own, having rendered in one way or another assistance to the nationalist parties during the independence struggle.

There appears to have been no difficulty in securing United States commitment to the freedom of Namibia and of the black people of South Africa.

Mr Mugabe also fared very well in his attempts to attract more private American investment for the economic development of Zimbabwe. But he was unsuccessful in securing immediate American government aid to supplement the \$20 million already pledged by the Carter Administration.

However, he did receive assurance of more assistance in the long term. This, of course, would have to be approved by the United States Congress, he was told.

By and large, the Prime Minister's visit was a resounding success. To some extent he must have been surprised at the amount of goodwill for Zimbabwe that he found among Americans.

As the arch-defenders of capitalism, Americans had been expected to be somewhat unfriendly to the man who had for years been portrayed as a relentless marxist ideologist.

But, as he explained during the important "Meet the Press" interview on NBC television, it had been necessary for ZANU (PF), as a liberation movement, to adopt a particular propaganda stance to fight the political system then in existence in Rhodesia and Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

SOCIALISM

Yet socialism still remains the ultimate goal of the dominant party in the national front government. This the Prime Minister made clear to Zimbabwean citizens living in the United States who seemed to assume that ZANU (PF) had staged an about-turn since power.

The socialism the Government had in mind, however, was one that was introduced in stages and with the full consent of the people whom it would be affected by government policy.

Mr Mugabe also outlined a foreign policy that does not enslave Zimbabwe to any power bloc, as this would be contrary to the platform on which the independence war was waged. He made it clear that the Soviet Union was "free" to establish a diplomatic mission in Zimbabwe.

There was no indication whether the Kremlin still had to satisfy the prerequisite of "making a certain statement" mentioned by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Spaulding, recently.

Besides the interview on NBC television, there were three other major highlights for Mr Mugabe in the United States.

On a hot Sunday afternoon, he was the guest of honour at the annual Harlem Day festival in New York. There was the address to the 4th session of the 11th special United Nations meeting and the meeting with President Carter at the White House in Washington.

A festive crowd at the Harlem Council administration centre at the corner of 125th Street and 7th Avenue, gave him a tumultuous welcome when he arrived to make a speech.

Mr Mugabe's arrival in the run-down area inhabited by black Americans was preceded by a musical session during which an all-black group pounded ear-splitting music that set the crowd swaying in unison.

RADICALS

An improvised tune "Welcome Mugabe" sealed the mood of merry-making that engulfed the ghetto that afternoon. Trouble almost broke out when some radicals, disgruntled at the appearance on the VIP platform of "enemies of Zimbabwe," protested and demanded their removal.

Boos greeted white dignitaries as they stood after introductions. But quick action by a handful

of policemen ensured the occasion was not marred by violence.

Mr Mugabe delivered one of his most acclaimed speeches in which he showed a remarkable judgement of his audience.

The event was so widely publicised that President Carter later publicly acknowledged that he understood the Prime Minister had addressed "a very successful political rally in Harlem".

The Prime Minister even took the liberty to denounce the American system for according "civil liberties" to the black population and not economic and social justice.

His speech at the United Nations received wide approval from the delegates. This was particularly so when he pledged Zimbabwe's commitment to the liberation of Namibia and equal rights for South African blacks.

During his private visit to Washington, the Prime Minister was given red

carpet treatment. President Carter, who is bidding for another term of office in the November presidential election joked that one reason for inviting Mr Mugabe to the White House was to be coached in the art of successfully fighting an election.

Mr Mugabe, in his response, said he could only offer the American leader the "crowing cock" as an election symbol.

Some observers believe President Carter was particularly delighted to meet Mr Mugabe because, being so popular among black Americans, he hoped some of the Prime Minister's prestige would rub off on him and help to lure the black Americans' vote to himself.

Mr Mugabe did express the hope that President Carter would be re-elected and there can be little doubt that the words of one of Africa's great revolutionaries will be heeded by many Afro-Americans.

Working to a tight schedule, the Prime Minister managed to appear alert and confident at all his engagements and even managed to accommodate many unscheduled meetings with top business leaders and ordinary well-wishers.

Although he returned without concrete offers of aid nor firm promises of investment, indications are that American capital will start trickling into Zimbabwe soon.

And if President Carter is re-elected there appears little doubt that he will impress upon Congress the need to allocate more funds to help Zimbabwe.

The Government, for its part, has to ensure that no more basis exists for the transmission abroad of scare stories of an imminent civil war and nationalisation of private enterprise because this is what is responsible for the slow injection of capital into the country at the moment.

Sensational reports abroad seem to be doing more harm to Zimbabwe than the actual gravity of the isolated incidents involving violence which are often regarded as pointers to a war to come.

MINISTERS URGED TO VISIT TRIBAL AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] **SENATOR** Chief Kayisa Ndiweni yesterday appealed for greater liaison between Government Ministers and people living in the tribal areas.

He said he was disappointed that Ministers had not made personal contact with the rural populations who did not read newspapers, but were anxious to discuss the issues of the day with their Parliamentary leaders.

Speaking during the adjourned debate on the Government's policy on Local Government and Housing, Senator Ndiweni said Ministers were provided with bodyguards and should have no reason to fear visiting remote regions.

"We know the war is still in progress — people are still killing each other," he said. But, he praised the Chiefs who still lived with their people, not in the cities and towns.

However, there was no reason for Ministers to keep away from tribespeople living in the countryside, he said. The people were saying: "Tell the Ministers to come and talk to us face to face."

Senator Lou Ankers congratulated the Minister of Housing and Local Government, Mr Edilson Zvobgo, for concentrating his Ministry's effort on building ultra-low-cost housing. It was better to provide accommodation for as many families as possible than to put fewer families in more expensive housing, he said.

Senator Ken Fleming praised the Government's plans for low-cost housing. The type of housing proposed should be adequate, he said. The scheme would put the building industry on its feet and the country generally would benefit.

He questioned the wisdom of allowing lodgers and relatives to vote in the November elections when they had no stake in the community. The plan could easily be abused by people being brought in "for the occasion" to vote.

He understood that the reason there would be no registration of voters for the election was that there would be no time for the voters' rolls to be prepared. The people should be told that this was a special case and that in future elections the correct procedure would be followed.

He supported rent control in the case of lodgers to protect them from exploitation by owners or occupiers, and said he believed local authorities

should be allowed to charge economic rentals within the areas of their jurisdiction.

Senator Fleming paid tribute to the calibre of councillors throughout the country for the high standards they had maintained. They were dedicated and unselfish and their work should be recognised.

A number of Senators, including Chiefs, criticised the suggestion by the Government that the Chiefs should make a point of being in their areas for the election. They pointed out that this would entail a considerable personal risk.

Chief Chingema told the House that recently he had visited his area and had been ambushed by some "boys in the bush" and severely beaten. If Chiefs were to return home to carry on their traditional duties they should be given protection in the form of bodyguards, he said.

Chief Gwebo also described his reception at his home when he had been abused and his money stolen. "We would like the Minister to come and see things for himself," he said.

Senator Alec Ndilovu referred to the "criminal element" in the Chiefs' areas who did not realise that the Government and the party were broadly the same. Some of these

"visitors" were planting landmines, he said, and behaving as if the war was still on.

Senator John Blunt said two main challenges to be faced in the next 30 years would be urbanisation and bureaucracy.

It would not be realistic to expect people who had migrated to the towns to return to the countryside, but a major effort was needed to ensure that the drift to the cities did not continue unchecked.

The rural areas would need the same facilities as the towns, including water supplies, hospitals, housing and shopping centres. Administrators should also be relocated in the rural areas, and not remain distant bureaucrats in the capital.

Senator Blunt said Zimbabwe should not repeat the mistakes of other African countries which had pushed industrialisation at the expense of agriculture. When industrialisation failed, hunger had been the result.

The debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC RESOURCES CONFERENCE

Needs, Resources Highlighted

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] New Schools Needed

WITH one of the highest birth-rates in the world, Zimbabwe needed to provide schooling for about 700 additional children each day of the year in order to educate all the country's children of school-going age.

Or, in other terms, a new primary school was needed each day of the year, and it was for this reason that, although Zimbabwe's school population was increasing, the percentage of children in school was dropping.

Addressing a sectoral conference on education at the symposium, the acting Secretary for Education, Mr M. R. Richardson, said that the percentage of children in secondary schools had dropped from 21.7 percent in 1967 to 19 percent in 1978.

That was despite the fact that the number of children in secondary schools had increased from 20 400 in 1967 to 45 200 in 1978.

In absolute terms, Mr Richardson said, this meant that the country needed to provide schooling for about 700 additional children every day of the year if it was to meet population growth requirements.

The acting Secretary said he regarded the country's rate of population increase to be the

"most serious of our problems in Zimbabwe". This rate of increase was the fourth highest in the world and the second highest in Africa, following hard on the heels of Kenya.

Regarding the effects of the war on education in Zimbabwe, Mr Richardson said that the number of seven-year-olds attending school in 1978 had dropped by 13 percent compared with the same age group attending school in 1967.

Also, although in 1978, 72 percent of seven-year-olds were in school, only 61 percent of primary school-age children were in a similar position. This indicated the extent of "drop-out" from grades one to seven.

Damage to schools during the war had been "very considerable" and the estimated cost of restoration was more than \$30 million.

Progress had been made in this regard, and of the 3 000 schools closed by the war, only 224 primary and 23 secondary schools had not yet reopened.

In many cases, however, children were being taught in seriously damaged buildings or under the trees where buildings used to be. The need for external aid was therefore "a matter of great urgency".

The latest figure for enrolments in the second term of this year was 881 243. This indicated "considerable overcrowding" and it was "impossible" to state what percentage of age groups

was attending primary school.

Turning to the provision of finance for education, Mr Richardson said that, in 1964, when the Federation broke up, the education budget was about \$24 million. In 1978 it had risen to \$76 million.

In 1979-80, the education vote was about \$120 million rising to \$150 million in 1980-81. This was "no mean figure for a small

country and one which is second only to that for defence in its magnitude".

Nonetheless, funds were "desperately" needed for the expansion of secondary schools.

Thirty-five sites had been identified in rural areas where secondary schools would prove educationally viable. Salisbury currently needed 40 primary schools and Bulawayo 16.

"It is obvious, therefore, that some drastic rethinking is required if we are going to adequately increase our educational provision in this country."

"We have just got to find ways of providing primary schools more cheaply and more

quickly. It is also my firm belief that when housing is provided in townships, the provision of primary schools at least must become an essential and compulsory part of that development—the cost being built into rent and rate structures."

Despite the "almost surprising" progress that had been made in the re-opening of schools and the enrolment of

children since independence, one of the most inhibiting factors was the shortage of teachers.

However, plans were now well advanced for the provision of "crash" training programmes to be followed by programmes to upgrade the qualifications of less qualified teachers.

Mr Richardson described the introduction of free education this week as "a great step forward". The next step, he said, would "of course" be free compulsory primary education.

Although Government had declared in its election manifesto that it intended the introduction of free secondary schooling and the eventual introduction of free education "all the way to university and technical college level", one of the "burning" moral issues was going to be whether it was fair to provide some children with free secondary education when others were not getting any at all.

Agriculture Is Battered But Not Broken

AGRICULTURE in Zimbabwe was bent and battered, but far from broken, Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday.

Opening the agricultural section of the conference at the University of Zimbabwe, he said he hoped that the delegates would come to appreciate the value of agriculture, which he said was possibly the most important industry in the country.

He said the aim of agriculture was to provide internal stability and give prosperity to everyone concerned in the industry.

Stressing the difficulties and problems agriculture had faced in the past, the Minister said the country was subject to sanctions and in the past even to eight years "we have had a pretty bitter war on our hands".

Senator Norman said: "Agriculture in Zimbabwe is bent and battered, but far from broken."

Because of the many problems the farmers had been through in the past, the community had gained a resilience which would ensure success in the end.

He said he hoped that the delegates visiting the country would become

aware of the determination of the farmers in Zimbabwe.

"We have had the reputation of being quality farmers, and in spite of sanctions we have maintained that quality," Senator Norman said.

Although the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had spelled out the priorities for the Government, the Senator felt that another was the "expansion of agriculture".

He said the country could be self-sufficient in produce and export to other countries.

He disputed any suggestion of there being land shortages and land hunger. The Minister said that 25 percent of the land available to agriculture was still under-utilised.

Senator Norman stressed to the international and local delegates that agriculture in this country was served by an administration which "will be hard to beat anywhere else in the world".

He called Zimbabwe a land of opportunity and said he was optimistic for the future of the industry. "At the end of the week I hope you will be able to share our optimism," he said.

The Minister said with the rebuilding of the nation perhaps something could be created which was "unique in the world".

Joint Ventures Feasible

THE Government had received many offers to engage in joint ventures with new foreign investors, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, told the conference.

The State may wish, at some stage, to get involved on a joint venture basis and the possibilities would have to be explored, he said.

The level and rate of any State participation must be determined by the priorities in the Public Sector Development Plan.

"For some time these priorities will lie in the fields of infrastructure, social services and rural development which will pre-empt most of the country's financial resources," said the Minister.

He said the Government recognised the importance of mining, which had continued to expand over the past decade, despite the war and related problems.

The Government was equally conscious of the need to maintain the growth which was dependent upon foreign investment and technical expertise.

It recognised that it would be folly to tamper

with such a successful industry.

The intention was to stimulate even greater mining activity.

While accepting the role of foreign private enterprise in mining, the Government was most anxious that local capital should play its part in mining investment.

The aim was that Zimbabweans would increas-

ingly participate in the management of the country's mineral resources.

The Minister stressed that there would be no nationalisation of mining, a policy which ensured that foreign capital was protected from expropriation.

There would be no discrimination between the domestic and foreign investors on taxation of income, except for the withholding of tax.

"At present, remittable dividends and profits are limited to 50 percent of after-tax profits," he said.

"Few" companies are likely to be affected by this formula because it is common for up to half of the profits to be retained.

"It is my Government's intention to allow free remittability of profits and

dividends at the earliest possible moment when the

foreign exchange situation has improved," he said.

Foreign venture capital invested from July 1 could be repatriated after two years, subject only to deduction in respect of any dividends remitted in this period and of any capital profits made.

The amounts deducted could be invested in State bonds which allow for repatriation over six years.

Further relaxation would be made as soon as conditions allowed.

Domestic participation would not be feasible in the early stages, so foreign investors were advised to provide for domestic equity participation within a reasonable period.

The Minister said foreign investment would also be encouraged in existing mining enterprises where an injection of additional foreign capital, with technology, would mean an increase in productivity and an improvement in the end product.

No special taxation, exchange control or import control benefits should be expected by foreign investors who entered into joint ventures with the

Government. The Government would do all in its power to ensure that Zimbabwe provided a safe and secure haven for future investors.

Stability Essential for Farms

STOCK and crop thefts would have to be eradicated and the security situation stabilised before the commercial farming sector would be able to realise its full potential, Mr J. Strath-Brown said yesterday.

Mr Strath-Brown, a farmer and past chairman of the Grain Producers' Association, was speaking at the agricultural section of the conference.

He told delegates that in countries where commercial agriculture had not received the attention it deserved, the food production system had crumbled.

This should not be allowed to happen in Zimbabwe, as the country had great potential as a food producer. If this potential could be realised, Zimbabwe would become a stabilising influence in Southern Africa, said Mr Strath-Brown.

However, at present, the country's food reserves were nil, and a major cause of this was the pricing policies of previous governments.

This "low-cost" policy had the effect of keeping food prices down, but was in the long run self-defeating, as it drove

farmers from the land, cutting food production and eventually resulting in valuable foreign currency having to be used to buy food.

At present, the food availability in Southern Africa was 10 percent below what it should be. In the rest of Africa, the figure was about 25 percent below what was required, said Mr Strath-Brown.

If a similar situation was to be prevented from occurring in Zimbabwe, the Government would have to keep the commercial farmers on the land.

Because of the size of the agricultural industry in this country, expansion would mean improvements in employment opportunities for the people, he added.

Tobacco Rewards

THE tobacco industry will reward more Zimbabweans both socially and economically in the years ahead than any other industry, Mr Giles Dorward, former president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association said yesterday.

He told the agricultural section of the conference that tobacco was "the people's industry" as it employed more labour

than any other.

Although at present the industry was going through a stage in which expansion had been cut, there was "enormous scope" for growth.

For instance, if farmers in the tribal areas could be brought into the industry, the total area under cultivation could be quadrupled, said Mr Dorward.

Invest in Wool--Plea

FOREIGN financiers were urged to invest in the carpet and wool industry and make Zimbabwe self-sufficient and a large exporter to the rest of Africa.

Mr Alan Fellingham, who is general manager of Norton Karina Textiles, told delegates to the conference the industry was well poised in the coming decade to make the country self-sufficient and an exporter of carpets and wool products.

"Whilst the country and inhabitants of Zimbabwe suffered during sanctions, it led to the building of a solidly based infrastructure of management and engineering talents."

The industry was enjoying a favourable export

market in countries to the north and south which was an indication that its quality was comparable to anything produced in Southern Africa.

Mr Fellingham, however, told the delegates that up to 90 percent of all raw materials were

imported and out of these a high proportion were petro-chemical derivatives.

Another factor that was hampering development in the industry was lack of foreign exchange and the world oil crisis.

Boom Leaves Cloth Firms with Skills Shortage

THE specialised yarns, cloth and fabrics industry had been hit by shortage of machinery, technology and managerial skills due to increased demand caused by the expanding economy, an industry representative, Mr Stuart Mattinson said.

There was a need for a highly motivated management structure, tried-and-proven labour force, supply of basic raw materials at competitive costs, knowledge of local and other African markets and ready access at favourable rates to many markets which were at present remote from other sources of supply.

Zimbabwe had a well-developed base to enable the industry to progress if the present bottlenecks were removed. Some sophisticated economies had poured huge investments to establish a sound base for industries in some countries without good feedback.

"Here in Zimbabwe that base, as we have already heard, is well established and in addition we have a well-developed manufacturing industry," said Mr Mattinson, who is managing director of James North, a Salisbury firm.

'Jobs Needed, Not New Technology'

ZIMBABWE did not need too much advanced technology which would put some people out of jobs, the marketing head of David Whitehead Textiles, Mr John Hillis, said yesterday.

Speaking to foreign delegates at the International Economic Resources Conference on Zimbabwe, he said the country needed machinery which created jobs or job opportunities.

"Advanced technology is all very well but in our experience it does not as a rule create jobs. In fact it does the very opposite and actually reduces job opportunities."

The textile industry was labour intensive and there was tremendous opportunity for job creation. But "super technology" should only be applied on a limited scale and in special cases.

At the moment the textile industry employed more than 20 000 people and if advanced technology

was introduced, it would curtail future opportunities.

Mr Hillis said there were 40 registered textile industries spread throughout the country, and appealed to delegates wishing to invest to join the existing and successful companies.

Zimbabwe had all the facilities for foreign investment and for local people to involve themselves in successful textile projects by share participation.

The industry was promoting fabrics in the rural areas to ensure what the people made was also made available to them.

He called on the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development not to approve projects which were a duplication of ex-

isting industries. This was a waste of the country's foreign resources.

The textile industry used 20 percent of the country's cotton crop while the bulk was for export. It had done well under difficult conditions because of its well developed base.

All Set for Sales Spiral

THE garment industry was poised to make Zimbabwe the "Hong Kong or Switzerland" of Africa, company head Mr Raymond Shapiro told the conference.

"The indications are, with determination and ingenuity, this goal is well within our grasp."

He said the European Economic Community, with its massive markets, was only 10 hours away. "Our industry, we believe, is ideally situated to start supplying that market with some of its clothing needs."

There were problems which needed the immediate attention of all concerned to ensure progress and development.

There were a serious lack of top management specialists, shortage of qualified technicians, the need to modernise and update plant and machinery

and to get a sufficient pool of skilled and semi-skilled labour.

The Government had already recognised the need for the industry to "re-tool" itself in order to obtain the standards of efficiency and quality necessary to capture export markets.

Mr Shapiro, managing director of Heritage Clothing, said the garment industry employed about 17 000 workers in about 150 establishments and predicted that the number would rise to 20 000 by the end of 1982.

An approach had been made to the Government to establish a national training school where short courses would be held to try to achieve 70 percent efficiency.

He appealed to representatives of foreign governments to assist in the training programmes.

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Warning on Vacant Land

THE Government could not allow potentially productive land to lie vacant while absentee landlords used it for speculative purposes, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday.

"I am currently considering the introduction of measures to ensure that such land can be made available to the State to accommodate the need for overcoming existing land pressures and increasing agricultural productivity," the Minister told the economic resources conference in Salisbury.

The Government had, however, acknowledged the vital contribution made to the national economy by private enterprise in the agricultural sector, and it was hoped that commercial farming would consolidate its position and strengthen its productivity.

The traditional system of land rights had tended to hinder progressive development of the land in some areas and would be sought to make land distribution more compatible with development aims.

There were many difficulties to be overcome and not least of these was the historical claims associated with customary land rights and the "natural reluctance" of people to accept change.

Ultimately, the Minister said, the issue would be settled through national debate.

Despite the size of the task and the short time the Government had been in power, much had already been done in rural development.

So far, projects had been launched to settle experienced farmers on irrigation units at Chisumbanje and Middle Sabi. These were pilot projects which could be expanded to increase agricultural production and job opportunities.

A further project to be tackled soon was the settlement of small-scale commercial farmers on a dry-land basis in the Copper Queen area. Plans were also advanced for settlements on a similar

basis in the Moye area where land was yet to be acquired.

These were commercially-orientated settlement projects which initially involved leasing land units and then granting title "to those who have demonstrated successful performance".

The Government would also launch regional development programmes in tribal areas which had extreme population pressures and low incomes.

Plans for these — known as Intensive Rural Development Areas (IRDA) — would increase productivity levels and improve living conditions. IRDA 1 would be in the Victoria province where overcrowding was most extreme.

The plan would affect about 100 000 cultivators and would provide useful guidelines for developing similar areas in Zimbabwe.

Development was also taking place where former privately-owned properties had been bought in commercial farming areas. The settlement of this land would relieve pressure in the tribal areas and provide new opportunities for war-displaced people.

These projects related directly to the public sector and were, therefore, appropriate avenues in which donor countries and external aid agencies could help through both soft loans and grants.

Where aid had been offered for specific programmes, it had often been conditional on a matching contribution by the Government from its own resources.

This could limit the pace at which the Government implemented its rural programmes. And although Zimbabwe had a sound organisational base for planning and implementing projects, its resources would continue to be stretched.

Shortfalls would therefore have to be met by commissioning the private sector to do contract work. This might be arranged through technical aid under offer from external agencies, Dr Sekeramayi said.

Working Cattle Crisis Costly

AN estimated one million cattle — valued at about \$100 million — died as a result of the war, the director of Devag, Mr A. T. Stubbs, told the conference yesterday.

He said in some regions there was a 90 percent reduction in the availability of draft cattle and nationally it was down by 30 percent.

Sixty tractors had been recently leased to Devag and these would be used extensively for ploughing before the rainy season. The cost would be \$2.5 million, including operational costs, for 1½ seasons.

About a million people would benefit from vegetable and crop seed packages being handed out to returned refugees and war displaced people in rural areas.

A total of 586 rural training centres were being set up by his department, Mr Stubbs said, and six mobile units would be used.

The training operation would involve 1300 field staff who would teach peasant farmers how to use the seed packages most effectively. They would also be provided with some implements.

Costs of the implements amounted to some \$1.50 million and the training programme would cost about \$1.5 million — of which only 25 percent had so far been allocated.

Mr Stubbs said the Government's programme of resettlement and renewal should be a springboard for longer-term objectives.

Earlier, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, told delegates he had been advised by the Commercial Farmers' Union that some commercial farmers were willing to help peasant farmers by lending tractors and personnel.

This, however, would apply only to places near tribal areas. With the decimation of cattle stocks, tractors were the only way out, the Minister said.

Gemstones Potential Tremendous Says Expert

MUCH of the tremendous potential of Zimbabwean gemstones was still untapped, local gemstone consultant Mrs S. Anderson said yesterday at the conference.

Sandawana emeralds enjoyed an international reputation and although emeralds were a comparatively recent development in Zimbabwe, there was a world-wide demand.

High quality emeralds were worth several thousand dollars a carat, she said, and this was a high incentive for thieves.

Mrs Anderson said that alluvial diamonds were

first discovered near Gwelo in 1903. Since then a number of kimberlite diamond-bearing sites had been found, but most of these had proved uneconomical to work.

Most of the money spent in recent years on gemstones development had gone on diamonds, but the rising diamond price had forced the public to give greater attention to other stones, especially aquamarine and amethyst.

"We have a lot to look forward to now that people are beginning to

realise the value of gemstones and the desire to possess them is strong."

Mrs Anderson said there were hundreds of tonnes of ornamental rocks in Zimbabwe that responded well to cleaning and polishing to make ashtrays and stone eggs. This could easily form the basis of an industry if the public's interest could be raised.

Bright Future for Furnishers

THE furniture industry in Zimbabwe expected a turnover of more than \$30 million this year — an increase of 34 percent over the 1966/7 period, the Springmaster Corporation marketing manager, Mr R. A. Fraser, said yesterday.

"When one considers the restraints and problems which have been experienced by the industry in the past, the growth

potential under normal trading conditions is most encouraging," Mr Fraser told delegates at the conference.

There had been a sudden growth in the economy after the end of the war and the lifting of sanctions, which had resulted in a higher demand for furniture.

Until recently the industry's potential market was represented by

400 000 consumers comprising mainly whites and a small number of blacks.

"The changing environment will bring about a geometrical expansion with the new emerging African businessmen," Mr Fraser said.

The improved working conditions being introduced and the Government's massive housing development plan would all contribute to an increased demand for furniture.

The industry employed about 5 000 workers, including skilled and semi-skilled in 28 organisations. There was a training programme designed to ease the current skilled labour shortage.

Mr Fraser said his company had received several inquiries from the United States and neighbouring African countries in the north and new

markets were being explored.

He pointed out that transport was a problem facing exports to the north and would have to be improved before trade could start.

Maputo Rail Link Back in Action Soon

THE railway line to Maputo was expected to be back in operation next month and could alleviate some of the pressure on South Africa's lines, which handle about 95 percent of Zimbabwe's imports and exports, the general manager of NRZ, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox said yesterday.

The handling capacity of Maputo was about 15 million tonnes a year, although it would take some time for that figure to be realised.

Speaking to the infrastructure section of the conference, Mr Lea-Cox said the National Railways of Zimbabwe occupied a strategic position in Southern Africa, as it straddled the major export routes to the coast.

NRZ policy was to develop fully the existing rail connections with other countries rather than construct new links.

Plans for electrification of the railway system were well advanced and tenders for electric locomotives and other equipment had been issued.

The first section of line to be electrified would be Salisbury-Gwelo, which would be started once testing on the 22 km track near Que Que had been completed.

Expatriates a Last Resort

THE Posts and Telecommunications Corporation would employ expatriates only as a last resort, the Postmaster-General, Mr G. C. Mills, told the conference yesterday.

Expatriates had a lack of dedication and did little to raise standards, while the cost of employing them could be up to double that of using local workers.

However, the corporation would welcome overseas workers on normal pay and working conditions, he said.

During the past few years, the loss of skilled workers from the corporation had been one of its major problems.

A total of \$200 million was needed over the next five years for development projects which would further expand what was already the third largest telecommunications network in Africa.

In Zimbabwe, there was an average of three telephones for 100 people, which was way above the 0.4 for 100 average of the 50 members of the OAU.

Coal Oil Feasible

THE development of an oil-from-coal industry, along the lines of Sasol in South Africa, was a feasible proposition for Zimbabwe, Mr John Milton, acting energy resources liaison officer with the Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources, said yesterday.

He told the infrastructure section of the conference that there was little hope of finding oil-

fields in Zimbabwe, and the country was at the mercy of the oil producers.

But, with estimated coal reserves of 30 000 million tonnes, there was enough to provide all Zimbabwe's liquid fuel needs for the foreseeable future.

Such a liquefaction project would be complicated and costly, and would depend on outside investment. It would take about 10 years for a plant to be established, Mr Milton said.

Roads Require \$200m.

THE road authorities in Zimbabwe could maintain the existing system of roads in the country and expand it, the Secretary of Roads and Road Traffic, Mr F. Mainwaring, said yesterday.

But, he told delegates to the infrastructure section of the economic resources conference, that any large scale expansion of roads would depend

largely on the availability of funds, mainly foreign aid.

A full development plan called for a total expenditure over the next five years of \$200 million. This plan included improvement of roads in the rural areas and the construction of new main and secondary roads, said Mr Mainwaring.

The priority now was the repair of those roads which had been neglected because of the war, he added.

Plenty of Land for Ethanol

A large part of the Lowveld, up to 240 000 ha, could be used for the growing of sugar cane for ethanol production, the technical director of Tri-angle Ltd, Mr Clive Wenman, told the infrastructure section of the conference yesterday.

He said his company had about 12 000 ha of sugar cane under irrigation and channelled 150 000 tonnes of its sugar production to its newly-commissioned ethanol plant. This produced about 40 million litres of ethanol for blending with imported petrol.

Offshoot

However, the use of ethanol as a fuel additive was not the only one to which it could be put, said Mr Wenman. Ethylene, an ethanol derivative, was the basic ingredient in a number of chemical processes.

This offshoot of the ethanol industry had great potential which had not been fully investigated, he said.

The main factor in its favour, however, was that it was a renewable resource.

"In thousands of years, long after the coalfields at Wankie have been exhausted, they will still be growing sugar cane in the Lowveld," said Mr Wenman--a remark greeted with laughter from the delegates.

\$35m. Boost for Paper Industry

Plans were under way for a \$35 million chemical pulping plant to improve the quality of paper in Zimbabwe, the deputy managing director of Hunyani Pulp and Paper Industries, Mr John Scholes, told the conference yesterday.

The project, being investigated by the Government and the paper making industry, would go a long way in boosting paper production and maintain competitive prices.

"The stage has now been reached when very serious consideration must be given to the establishment of a chemical pulping industry in the country for the paper making industry to remain competitive, both as to price and quality."

Local demand for the industry's output would grow at a rate of 15 percent a year while foreign currency for fibrous raw materials was expected to reach \$8 million by the middle of next year.

The industry was well placed to expand and become the main exporter to the east and north. There was a high level of technical expertise within the organisations, backed by direct access to overseas technology.

Mr Scholes said care should be taken to ensure that the industry attracted and retained a nucleus of people with the required technological knowledge and experience.

Production would be stepped up from the 77 000 tonnes to 81 600 tonnes a year when expansions being made to the Umtali and Norton divisions of the organisation were completed next year.

Investment in the industry at the moment was \$25 million and for it to achieve production targets, more than \$100 million would be needed to replace old plant.

The industry used 21 000 tonnes of imported bleached and unbleached chemical pulp, 35 000 tonnes waste paper and 50 000 tonnes pulpwood.

'Tonic for Us', Says Tracey

An earnest "thank you" was conveyed to the 1 000 delegates at the economic resources conference yesterday by Zimbabwe Promotion Council chairman Mr C. G. Tracey. He said their enthusiasm had been a tonic for Zimbabwe.

In a final speech following the hundreds delivered by delegates during the week, Mr Tracey said the outside world now knew far more about the country and its resources. He urged foreign visitors to spread the facts about this country throughout the world.

Mr Tracey said the idea behind the conference had been to make sure that world attention, in danger of flagging after the elections, stayed on Zimbabwe now that its political problems had been solved.

"I believe in the old maxim, 'God helps those who help themselves'; that we should disabuse ourselves of the idea that we could sit back, that the outside world would be our suitor and that we should expect them all to come to our door."

He said: "The conference has succeeded in its aim," and "the outside world now knows far, far more about us, about our resources, about our Government, about the stability we are intent on establishing and about the opportunities for trade, perhaps some aid, and investment."

Boom Forecast

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 pp 3, 14

[Article by Terry Blocksidge]

[Text] **A BOOM is round the corner for Zimbabwe, provided the country has stability for the next few months.**

This was the clear and cheerful forecast of businessmen, bankers, miners and other experts from 32 countries at the end of the international economic resources conference in Zimbabwe on Friday.

With it goes the promise of more jobs, and the wealth necessary to introduce and improve welfare and education services.

The Government is intent on directing development and investment to the formerly neglected areas of the country to ensure Zimbabwe's badly-off majority benefit.

Dr Bernard Chidzero, Minister of Economic Planning and Development, told the closing

session the Government would not allow the perpetuation of "islands of prosperity in a sea of poverty".

The war was fought because of dissatisfaction with the economic structure, he said. The national income ratio between the wealthy and the poor was

\$1 to the poor for every \$11 earned by the wealthy. In farming, the ratio was \$1 to \$25.

For this reason, Government priorities had

much to do with rural development in particular and the eradication of poverty in general, he said.

He warned that investment in developed sectors would aggravate the income differentials. The development of high technologies did not have big spill-over effects benefitting the poor.

The Government's objective, he said, was to create a society where "you can drive from Highlands to Highfield without feeling pangs of shame and saying 'can't we do better'."

The conditions of Salisbury and Beke were worlds apart, he said.

Calling for an end to the country's dual economy — one rich, one poor

— Dr Childzero said there must not be growth with disparity.

Moments earlier, Mr William Overhold, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of the U.S.A., cheered Zimbabweans when he told delegates: "There is no shortage of money to invest. The banks are bulging with it. There is a shortage of countries that can pay back." He saw no such problem in Zimbabwe.

Mr Vernon Stanbury, close to the purse-strings of millions of U.S. dollars as the deputy director of the import and export division of the Department of Commerce in Washington, assessed the prospects.

"Given two years of good order, this country's commerce and industry will simply explode."

But the Japanese are blazing the trail already. Six trading firms have set

up operations in Salisbury and early next year a Tokyo Government trade agency will be opened.

Representing one of the big trading corporations, Mr Y. Nagano said they were looking for Zimbabwe exports to balance the trade, mainly minerals.

Forty Japanese delegates were at the conference. They were particularly interested in

chrome and asbestos, and would like to see the import of car assembly kits and electrical appliances, said Mr N. Tetsui, of the External Trade Organisation of Japan.

POSITIVE

He also saw Zimbabwe as the centre of distribution for Central Africa.

Britain's Sir Roy Goddes, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, praised the Government and private sector for the intensity of their co-operation.

He said businessmen had noted the definition of "socialism" by Mr Mugabe and Senator Nkomo as meaning social democracy.

"People in Europe are certainly used to this so our general feelings about Zimbabwe now are positive. But it is the accumulation of deeds rather than words that matters in the end."

For this reason, many concerns will wait until the end of the year before making investment decisions.

This caution, together with the sheer mechanics of boardroom decisions and making financial arrangements, will mean that it will probably be around 18 months before investment cash begins to flow.

The Government will obviously want the money to reach Salisbury, rather than see giant companies doing paper deals outside the country.

As Advocate Ayerson Dolo, a Ghanaian corporate lawyer with practices in Britain and the U.S., said: "What you have to be sure of is that the money really arrives and isn't just a paper transfer."

The lawyer, who was impressed by the wide range of mining opportunities, said companies linked to the Big Four mining enterprises in the country would need only six months to move money in.

The mining firms were all impressed with the

country's potential. Mr Robert Barker, from the U.S., declared: "We're seriously considering increasing our interests here, especially in minerals. We're into gold and silver, the copper, lead and zinc business, and Zimbabwe's got 'em all."

Professor P. C. Jaffe, of Switzerland, said: "I believe this conference will have a catalysing effect. More assistance will now be forthcoming."

Professor Jaffe, a geologist from the Department of Earth Science at the University of Geneva, said geology students from Zimbabwe should study in Switzerland as a way to foster co-operation.

IMPRESSED

Most of the 300 foreign delegates who spent a week at lectures and touring the country were impressed by the level of Zimbabwe's development.

They were also surprised by the racial harmony.

As Miss Janice Williams, a consultant from Washington, said: "You can hardly believe there's been a war here. Your relationships here are better than in some areas of the States."

Many of the delegates, whose only brief had been reports in international

news magazines, had expected to find a country teetering on the edge of civil war.

"It's a pity I can't advise as many people as *Newsweek*," said Mr Stanbury.

Some delegates will continue to watch the political developments. The Tokere affair will be closely scrutinised, a government man said.

At an early stage of the conference, however, the sombre-suited bankers listened to Finance Minister, Senator Enos Nkomo, so intently you could hear a dollar-note drop and agreed with him when he said: "I consider this Government has done a tremendous amount in four months in office."

[page 14]

[Editorial: "Why Conference Meant So Much"]

[Text]

THE economic conference which ended in Salisbury on Friday was not only a superb locally inspired public-relations exercise bent on attracting much-needed foreign investment. It also highlighted, through Dr Chidzero's timeless speech, the uncomfortable disparity of wealth in this country.

Over the years one sector of the community, the whites, had through their skills and initiative, prospered and developed a lifestyle second to none. Success bred success and massive investment moved along customary monetary paths. The handsomeness of Salisbury itself reflects this.

But the majority of the people, the blacks, sat on the other side of the fence . . . envious and poor. Most lacked the inherent talent and opportunity to match the whites and little investment money flowed their way.

While it was true that white enterprise created much employment and successive governments did introduce enormous social benefits such as excellent health services and a sound basic education system, obviously this was not enough.

Economically it was still basically a classic "haves and have nots" situation, which, as Dr Chidzero rightly pointed out, led to the recent war.

It is the desire to right the economic imbalance in Zimbabwe that led to the present Government's advocacy of an "egalitarian socialist society".

While this phrase initially frightened the whites here, believing that the Mugabe Administration was about to strip them of all their possessions and turn the country into a drab and impoverished land similar say to the communist satellites of Eastern Europe, it

appears that the Prime Minister's real objective is to raise the overall quality of life here for everyone, not lower it.

Hence Dr Chidzero's appeal to foreign investors to take a long-term view, channel money here into the less-developed areas, perhaps settle initially for lesser dividends, for in the long run they will profit enormously.

The Government and the nation should be grateful to the Zimbabwe Promotion Council for luring so many representatives of international business to this country at such a crucial time when a reassurance of our country's overall sound economic infrastructure and potential was needed.

Having now spent a week here, been bombarded with a plethora of excellent position papers on the state of Zimbabwe's economy, the hundreds of delegates are now winging their way home, hopefully to make optimistic reports and evaluations to their respective governments and boards.

The months ahead should see whether it has all been worthwhile.

ECONOMIC MINISTER CALLS FOR BUSINESS-GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE had embarked upon an experiment which must not fail, Dr Bernard Chidzero told the final session of the economic resources conference yesterday.

The Minister of Economic Planning and Development told delegates that the private sector must work with the Government to ensure success. The Government would not be found wanting in innovativeness and willingness to co-operate.

"For the partnership to succeed, the private sector should take a long-term view with regard to risk and profitability, and a broader perspective in its investment strategy," said Dr Chidzero.

He suggested that the surest foundation for prosperity and security was to spread investment to neglected and less developed areas instead of following established monetary paths. This policy might result in low returns in the short-term, but it would yield high social benefits.

Warming to his theme on the direction of investment Dr Chidzero said that in the past this country had had two economies — the well developed industrial sector, including commercial agriculture, and the predominantly subsistence rural sector. The result, he said, had been an inequitable distribution of incomes, a situation that had to be changed.

"This must entail shifts in patterns of investment and consumption, and necessitate institutional adjustments to redress the imbalance.

"It means, in fact, a comprehensive approach to investment so that, while the adjustments are being made, increased investment in poorer areas is not accompanied by depression in the more developed areas."

Dr Chidzero added: "Market prices alone may well prove inadequate to the task. Deliberate action, planned development, becomes a necessity."

Re-direction of investment in order to achieve growth of equity made long-term sense, for both the Government and private enterprise.

"Government has to direct the trend of investment while assisting the private investors so that

their individual efforts fit into the national goals and priorities envisaged by Government."

One area of partnership was the repair to public sector services damaged

during the war. The estimated cost was U.S.\$300 million, of which private property accounted for more than half.

Dr Chidzero warned: "Unless the private sector responds by at least aiding the reconstruction and resettlement programmes, food shortages are likely to occur. This would inevitably raise urban wages over and above the levels necessary for equity reasons, and lower profitability."

On the question of repatriation of profits, he said there was a need for compromise. The private sector had to invest with the full knowledge that "in the short-term re-investment in Zimbabwe could conceivably deprive the investor of a slightly higher return which he might obtain elsewhere in the world."

"But, in the long run, the benefits generated by his re-investments would encourage further capital growth, create a secure society, generate longer positive externalities for investment generally, and enlarge both private and public gains," said Dr Chidzero.

"In the long term therefore it would seem that the more the foreign private sector reinvests in this country, both individually and collectively, the more secure the future of the private sector will be."

WORKERS MUST SHARE IN NEW ECONOMY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 14

[Article by Muongorori: "Beware of the Wolves in Sheep's Clothing"]

[Text] IN Zimbabwe's massive reconstruction programme, the need for foreign aid through capital grants and investment can not be over-emphasised. It is in this light that the many assurances by the Government, and indeed by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to foreign investors that they need not harbour any fears of nationalisation must be viewed.

During his recent visit to America the Prime Minister bent over backwards to assure investors that his Government had no intention of adopting hardline socialist policies likely to jeopardise private investment in Zimbabwe.

And lately the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, made a passionate appeal to international investors to recognise that peace has at last come to Zimbabwe and urged them to take heart from the track record of the new Government since it took

the reins of power four months ago.

Speaking to the Economic Resources Conference at the University of Zimbabwe, Senator Nkala implored businessmen at large not to see the new Government as "an evil ogre" and instead take full advantage of the country's economy, which has all indications of rapidly picking up.

Thus, with Zimbabwe's doors open to the world, it

is hoped genuine investors looking for new areas into which to pump their money, will rise to the occasion. As the Prime Minister said during his American tour, Zimbabwe is a land of opportunity for those willing to identify with the aspirations of the people.

But as ordinary sense would dictate, those "doors" have to be closely watched. For among those likely to come to Zimbabwe will be "wolves in sheep's clothing", who will try to take advantage of the country's vulnerable position as a novice in the complex world of hard bargaining to inveigle and subvert the country's economy for their own selfish ends.

In a world bedevilled by economic skulduggery of every description, it is prudent to note that among those that will

come to Zimbabwe disguised as investors will be protagonists of the world's newest scourge — neo-colonialism.

Zimbabwe must be resolute in rejecting neo-colonialism, even if it comes cloaked in the attractive trimmings of foreign aid or investment. Aid offers, in whatever form, must be scrutinised and accepted free of strings and away from clandestine "deals" that could compromise Zimbabwe's hard-won independence.

The Government must therefore exercise maximum caution to ensure that our enthusiasm to woo investment does not blind us to these harsh realities. An important factor that should provide the guiding principle in this task is a deliberate bias towards serving the interests of the common Zimbabwean who, by and large, has borne the brunt of the war.

Indeed, one of the crucial issues that any newly independent nation has to contend with is introducing legislative measures that will enhance and consolidate that independence.

In Zimbabwe's democracy, pledged to the ideal of free enterprise and unrestricted participation of big capital in the investment structure of the country, the task of formulating suitable

legislation is made doubly difficult by the acutely divergent demands on such laws by the various sectors of the society.

Such legislation must carry a message of redemption for the many Zimbabweans eager for a piece of the promised independence cake, and at the same time reflect the reconciliatory fervour necessary for the creation of not only a non-racial society but a free enterprise economy.

Ostensibly, therefore, The Employment Act (1980), which recently passed through the House of Assembly, seems designed to tackle this daunting task of undoing the many constrictive laws by which the former colonial administration maintained its stranglehold on the black majority in Zimbabwe.

But even more significant is the fact that the Bill virtually appoints the Minister of Labour and Social Services as something of a legislative custodian of the workers' interests through his designated authority to make regulations that will control, regulate and rationalise a worker's life while in contract with his employer.

It is my hope that the Minister will use the powers provided under this Act to guarantee workers' participation in the running of their economy. Indeed, it is through this formidable piece of legislation that the Minister will have to deal with what political phraseology describes as "crisis of expectation" among the many Zimbabwean workers who have had a raw deal from impervious colonial employers of the past.

CSO: 4420

PLAN TO RELOCATE GUERRILLAS IN CHITUNGWIZA REPORTED

Feasibility Studied

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] A CABINET committee is studying the feasibility of temporarily accommodating between 13 000 and 17 000 former guerrillas in houses at Chitungwiza, on the outskirts of Salisbury.

By Government order, allocations of all houses in the town were frozen six weeks ago, and 1700 houses are lying empty awaiting the arrival of the former guerrillas, sources said yesterday.

It is understood that the first were to have arrived in the town on Monday but did not show up.

According to sources there is resistance to the proposal by former guerrilla commanders.

On Sunday the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, addressed an open-air meeting of residents at St Aiden's School, Chitungwiza, and outlined the plan. He spoke in the vernacular, said one source.

The chairman of the Cabinet committee is the Minister of Public Works, Mr Clement Muchachii.

The Chitungwiza Urban Council has been told of the plan.

On August 27 a party of about five Cabinet Ministers, believed to be members of the committee, visited the town and inspected the empty houses. Members of the army hierarchy were also present.

About 460 of the houses are adjacent to the squatter camp at Chiramba-huyo.

They are part of the Zengeza suburb, known as Zengeza 4. About 1300 houses recently built there were already sold and the urban council had customers for the remaining 460 when the freeze was ordered.

Squatters at Chiramba-huyo also claim that the Government has promised them these houses.

These are core houses with two rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom, and serviced with electricity. The idea is that the buyers extend the cores by building additional rooms.

The remainder of the "frozen" houses are in Seki, another suburb of Chitungwiza.

These are known as ultra-low cost shelters, built of concrete blocks with no windows.

The town of Chitungwiza came into being in 1978 when the former townships of Seki, Zengeza and St Mary's were merged and an urban council was elected.

Residents Angered

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] APPREHENSION and bitterness among local residents await 15 000 to 17 000 former guerillas if they move to Chitungwiza on the outskirts of Salisbury, as part of a Government plan to resettle them.

Many of the residents are apprehensive because they feel they will bring lawlessness in the area. People at sprawling Chirambahuyo squatter compound are also bitter because their hopes to move into the new houses under the Chitungwiza Urban Council may be dashed. Yesterday several

said they were contemplating returning to their home villages.

"If former guerillas are coming here, then the Government must ensure that they are all disarmed because this could mean trouble here," said a vegetable seller of Chirambahuyo, Mrs Rosina Chirerukira.

She claimed she had been on the waiting list for a house in the council area "for a long time" and wanted to know what plans the Government had for the squatters.

It was unrealistic, she said, for the Government to expect them to return to their home villages with nothing to build a new life.

She claimed there was a danger in mixing ordinary folk with the guerillas as most of them had become "wild and dangerous" after many years of living and fighting in the bush.

But Mr Tusker Chiredzi, also of Chirambahuyo, had a different view. "The Government must reconsider its decision because the guerillas are just people like us and we all need decent accommodation," he said.

But he did not see why the Government should practise favouritism in the allocation of houses by giving priority to the former fighters when there were people who had been on the council waiting list for years.

Mr Mondwa Mutsvairo of Zengeza 4 said he would wait and watch developments.

"If they bring their guns here, then I am definitely moving out," he said.

Another vendor at Chikwanha, Mr Alexander Gondo, did not think it reasonable that the Government should resettle all the former fighters in one area.

"They should scatter them throughout the country so that there is no concentration of former guerillas in any one area," he said.

ATTACKS ON POLICE CONTINUE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

Attack on Gutu Police Camp

TWO policemen were injured during a rocket and smallarms attack on a police Support Unit base camp in the Gutu area early yesterday.

The incident followed close on the heels of another night attack — the third in a week — on the police station at Mitoko. The police station was hit, according to police sources, by three separate bursts of automatic fire between 8.30 and 10 p.m. on Thursday, but no one was injured, and no significant damage was caused.

The attack on Basera base camp, more than 200 km to the south, but in the neighbouring police administrative district, was more serious, late reports.

A large group of heavily armed men was thought to have been responsible, and firing from automatic weapons and RPG rockets continued "for a protracted period of time", sources said.

Significant damage is believed to have been caused, and two men injured, apparently by shrapnel.

Local police referred inquiries to police headquarters, who have "no comment".

The attacks coincided with reports that up to 18 000 guerrillas from several assembly points are being moved into barracks at an undisclosed point east of Salisbury, out of their assembly points.

Mr Rex Nkomo, the commander of the ZANLA army and a senior representative of the country's Joint High Command, was due to fly to Mitoko on Thursday to address the men, but his trip was cancelled.

Instead, sources said, men were addressed by Commander Mahuru Anderson.

Policemen Threatened Near Muromo Base Camp

UMTALI.

THREE policemen had a narrow escape after they were surrounded by a mob of youths carrying knives, clubs and stones near the Muromo base camp this week.

A police spokesman said that the policemen—two regular constables and one auxiliary constable—were investigating an assault in the Muromo Area on Sunday when they were approached and surrounded by the mob.

The policemen managed to get away from the youths and made their way back to the base camp run by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The mob followed the policemen and made their way towards the camp. A warning shot was fired into the air by a man in the camp but this did not deter the youths.

The district assistants and policeman attempted to close the camp gates in an effort to stop the mob, but while doing so one of the district assistants was stabbed in the groin. Another warning shot was fired into the ground and the youths dispersed. The injured district assistant was taken to Umtali Hospital.

Two hours after the incident, a breakdown truck travelling on the Malsetter road to recover a broken-down police vehicle, was stopped by a gang of youths at the Muromo business centre.

The youths hit the vehicle with sticks, causing minor damage. The driver of the vehicle was unhurt, and returned the breakdown truck to Umtali where he was given a police escort to recover the broken-down vehicle.

The spokesman also reported that at lunchtime last Thursday, a Mundondo bus was robbed by an armed man at Wengesi junction on the turn-off to Malsetter from the Birchborough Bridge road. The man, who was armed with an AK rifle and was dressed in camouflage,

stole \$300 and made off into the bush. Police are investigating.

In another incident, Mr Takers Manyanga, died at Qwanda kraal on Saturday after being beaten on the head with a stick. One man has been arrested in connection with his death.

On the same day, the body of a missing man, Mr Ernest Bingandadi, was found in an irrigation canal in the Zimunya Tribal Trust Land. He had been missing since August 12.

On Tuesday, a grenade of unknown type was located in a stream bed near Danganvura. Army engineers were called in to remove the device.

HOLLAND JOINS REX NHONGO PEACE DRIVE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] **WITH** tension rising around several assembly points and heavily armed guerrillas roaming the roads in troubled Mloto, ZANLA commander Mr Rex Nhongo is planning a series of visits to his soldiers this week to try to avert a confrontation between his men and the police.

He has invited Mr Andre Holland, MP for Mtoko-Mrewa, to join the tour by road.

Mr Holland told The Sunday Mail yesterday: "Anything that helps to improve understanding and defuse tense situations can only benefit our country."

Mr Holland, the defence committee chairman in the white Parliamentary caucus, will visit X-Ray Assembly Point — scene of repeated trouble for two weeks — on Wednesday or Thursday with Mr Nhongo.

The police camp at Mtoko came under attack on successive nights last week.

After the fourth small-arms attack on the Mtoko police camp in less than a fortnight, Inspector Rob

Riedy and two ZANLA local commanders held talks yesterday aimed at calming the troubled area. The talks are to continue today.

Speaking from the police station in the village, inspector Riedy described the situation as tense.

He said: "We are trying to calm things and get them under control."

The latest attack happened on Friday night. Fire was directed at the police station from a passing car. There was no injury or damage.

The police did not return fire.

Inspector Riedy said: "The people in the village are concerned. Their worries are shared by local farmers, although they are not so directly involved."

The police had battened down their offices in expectation of a violent weekend, according to Iana.

Two British journalists who visited the village said large numbers of ZANLA men from X-Ray, 5 km from the centre, were walking the streets armed with AK47 assault rifles. Many carried bayonets.

The two reporters, Paul Ellman of the Observer and Michael Farr of the Daily Telegraph, were flagged down by five armed ZANLA soldiers soon after passing a

police roadblock on the Mtoko road at Mrewa.

Mr Ellman said later that the men "rather told us to give them all a lift". Most of the weapons were fitted with bayonets and the men bunched in the car with a menacing silence. They left the car near the entrance to the AP.

Mr Ellman described the experience as "frightening".

After an attack on a police Support Unit camp in the Gutu area in which two policemen were wounded, police found rocket launchers, rifle grenades and spent magazines of AK 47 rifles yesterday.

The attack was made by a large group of armed men, sources in the area said.

Police in a large area of the Midlands around Enkeldoorn have been harassed as they have gone about their duties.

Iana says officials are growing angry over the Government Ministers or lack of interest. No Government Ministers or top military brass have visited troubled areas, despite frequent requests for intervention.

ARMY ENGINEERS BEGIN CLEARING MINEFIELDS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Mike Williams]

[Text] **ARMY engineers have begun the first skirmishes of what may prove the longest battle of the war: neutralising between two million and three million landmines ringing much of the nation's borders with Mozambique and Zambia.**

The operation began quietly last month when teams of engineers began burning off the grass in selected areas of the border minefields, which stretch for 750 km along five different sections of Zimbabwe's northern and eastern borders.

The burning accomplishes two things. It detonates many of the explosive devices above the ground and it makes it easier for engineers to move about in the deadly strips.

But the remaining mines are still a menace to the population, an army spokesman warned last week.

The border minefields were created over five years in an attempt to deter guerrilla infiltration during the war.

The last mines were put down in December, but the numbers, rugged terrain and the fact that many of the explosives have moved from their original positions all add up to a situation that is unique in the experience of modern war.

Army engineers have been wrestling with the problem all year, testing and rejecting numerous methods of clearance that they hoped could be adapted to conditions here.

The standard NATO-approved method of mine removal — four-man teams crawling through the field probing ahead of them with long metal rods — is too time-consuming to be effective here. It would take hundreds of years.

Flail tanks were also considered and rejected as unsuitable.

The United States Army has developed a clearance procedure called the Fuel Air Explosive, in which a device is detonated in the air above a mined area, in turn detonating all explosive devices within 300 metres of the blast.

Rejected

But that is too costly — about \$80 000 a blast — and has not yet been perfected, engineers say.

A plan to use an armoured flame thrower in conjunction with a armoured bulldozer, flail tank and armoured command vehicle has also been rejected.

Last month the engineers had their greatest success so far by using an armoured bulldozer to clear a portion of the minefield around Victoria Falls that had previously been burned and its shrapnel mines detonated by marksmen.

"We can do quite a bit with a bulldozer. The

major drawback is that it is slow," said Major Keith Sampson, commander of the army engineers.

Another possibility was suggested by British

army experts who visited Zimbabwe two months ago — a light tractor fitted with a long attachment called a "scrub cutter" that could be adapted with a fall device and then operate behind a bulldozer.

"The job is possible, but it will take time — several years at least — and it will take money," Major Sampson said.

"Under the most favourable conditions such a team could clear perhaps 16 km a day, which means that it would take one team about 47 years to clear all of the mine fields.

"With 10 teams it could be only five years, but the initial cost would be about \$1.6 million," he said.

At the moment little has been allocated for minefield clearance. With the rains approaching the most useful time for clearance is running out.

"Provided we can get the equipment that we want, we should be able to clear at least 90 percent, and possibly 100 percent in all of the border fields in which we can get a vehicle," Major Sampson said.

Not all of the minefields lend themselves to such optimism. The mine field around Umtali is in heavy forest that makes a formidable barrier to clearance teams.

The best short-term solution there would seem to be to maintain the protective fences until a better alternative is available, Major Sampson said.

CSO: 4420

SCRAPPING OF NATIVE CUSTOMS OPPOSED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Giles Kuimba: "Lobola Stays, say Outraged African Leaders"]

[Text] TOP-RANKING AFRICANS last week jumped to the defence of the traditional African customs of lobola and polygamy after a statement by University of Zimbabwe law lecturer, Mr Brian Mparadzi that lobola and polygamy were out of touch with socialist thinking because they made women less equal than men.

Worse still, he was sure the Government would probably legislate against the customs.

Professor Gordon Chavunduka, Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies at the university said what Mr Mparadzi had said about lobola was nothing new.

The previous Government had held the same view and tried to abolish lobola, or at least to limit the amount paid, but all these attempts had failed.

"No one can destroy the lobola institution by legislation. If you try to destroy that which people still believe in very strongly, the people react by ignoring that law and continue as before.

"If lobola is going to stop, it will be the people themselves who will do it because of changing economic conditions — not because of legislation.

"Neither can polygamy be stopped by legislation because those who want it can still get additional

wives without registering such marriages.

"And again, it will be difficult for the courts to say what is and what is not a marriage."

In an case polygamous marriage was declining because of the changing economic conditions.

Dr Chavunduka felt that women married without lobola would feel worthless and insecure.

Equally, men would consider their wives worthless and there would be a rise in the divorce rate, at least initially, he said.

There would also be the effect of one half of the law working against the other half, in that abolishing lobola would encourage polygamy.

"The lobola institution has served very well for centuries. One wonders what the motive would be for its removal," he said.

"We are identified with this custom which is part of our heritage. Destroying it would leave us without any identity of our own, since destroying this custom would mean the loss of part of our

heritage, our culture and our identity."

To those who said lobola made women less equal than men, Mr Chavunduka asked how the removal of lobola necessarily brought about equality between men and women.

"This is not true," he said. "Most women hold very powerful positions in their families and no important decisions can be made without them. In fact, it is only a minority of men living in towns who regard their wives as being inferior to them."

Speaking in a private capacity and not as a Cabinet Minister, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, wife of the ZANLA commander, Rex Nhongo, said she would not listen to any suggestion to remove the custom of lobola.

"What may be done is to limit lobola to a reasonable amount," she said.

Mrs Nhongo said the custom of polygamy held more evils than virtues as in most cases the wives ended up hating each other and even the husband.

"Cases of one wife attempting to poison another, or the husband and all too common. Often there is hatred among the children," she said.

In any case, she said, no man could afford more than one wife in these modern times. Polygamy would die a natural death for economic reasons.

Mrs Nhongo said, however, that it should be left to the individual to decide whether he wanted one or more wives. Even the limiting of the amount paid for lobola could not be forced on the people, she said.

Senator Chief Rekeyi Tangwena said the removal of lobola would

of men living in towns who regard their wives as being inferior to them."

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Senator Chief Rekeyi Tangwena said the removal of lobola would corrupt African society.

"We would become a faceless amoral society without any identity of our own," he said. "Our boys would embark on a baby producing spree, leaving women all over

the place with fatherless children."

He said lobola was a custom that cemented permanent relationships, the removal of which would be a disaster for African society.

Admitting that he himself had two wives, plus two more left behind by his dead brothers, Chief Tangwena said he belonged to the old school which firmly believed in polygamy.

Mrs Stella Nduku, curator of ethnology at the Queen Victoria Museum in Salisbury, said lobola was symbolic of the Zimbabwean African culture and nothing could shake her belief in its rightness.

POSH CARS

Law or no law, she said, lobola would be paid for her daughters. It was a custom in which even ancestral spirits were invoked to bless the marriage. It was a sound beginning for a sound marriage and the relationship that was built between the families concerned, she said.

The only evil that should be removed in the custom was the exploitation that often accompanied lobola in these modern times.

"Very soon, parents of a daughter being married could begin demanding posh cars before they give away their daughters if this exploitation of the custom is not stopped," she said.

Mrs Nduku said polygamy was debatable. There were advantages and disadvantages, but she left it

to the individual to make his choice. In the final analysis, she said, it would be seen that some people benefited from it, while others harvested nothing but disaster.

Mr Aaron Hodza, lecturer in African tradition and culture at the University of Zimbabwe, is polygamous and proud of it, with two wives and eight children so far.

Described as a "pillar" of the department of African tradition and culture at the university, Mr Hodza said the trouble with some Africans was that they seemed to lose pride in their identity.

"They go overseas to study and obtain the so-called high education and Western civilisation. Then they become so westernised that they want to destroy their own heritage, their African identity and culture," he said.

"It's a kind of inferiority complex which they harbour subconsciously about their background. These are the people who, on returning home, say they can no longer eat sadza or speak their own language."

"They even hide their own language from their children, with the result that such children cannot communicate with their own kind. There are many such children in Zimbabwe today. What language were the parents using in their own homes?"

"These are the people we call black whites today. They preach against African custom and culture and do everything African, because they would have preferred to have been born whites."

"Lobola is a custom for which we should be thankful. It is to this custom that

we owe the high standard of our moral behaviour, and destroying it would mean removing the very pillar on which our moral fibre and society are embroidered.

"It was never meant for the abuse of any woman, but for the welding of a lasting relationship between man and wife, and between the two families to whom the two belonged.

"Like lobola, polygamy is a custom where nothing is forced. It has always been left to the individual to make his choice. It is a custom in which freedom of choice is practised.

"If a white government did not abolish it, why should this suggestion be made now to a black government by a black Zimbabwean to remove a black custom?" Mr Hodes asked.

IGNORANT

A Salisbury businessman, Dr Isaac Samurwa who is a chief in his own right, summed up popular African feeling about the custom by saying these were ideas from people who had never lived in the tribal areas.

"They are ignorant of the realities of tribal life and tradition and not qualified to speak about it. People who would wish to influence our society should first be educated to its realities before they can even try," he said.

A spokesman for the Division of District Administration of the Ministry of Local Government said the Government did not envisage any

changes in the immediate future as far as this age-old African custom was concerned.

The African Marriage Act would continue to implement the law as it stood today, he said, adding that the lecturer was expressing his own opinion, and not that of the Government.

CSO: 4420

TRADITIONAL HEALERS HOLD CONGRESS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 7 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The country's traditional healers must guard against being corrupted by the urban environment, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, told the inaugural congress of the Zimbabwe National Healers' Association at Gwanzura Stadium, Salisbury, yesterday.

The two-day congress, attended by about 1 000 traditional healers from throughout the country is being held to ratify the organisation's constitution and to elect a national executive committee.

Dr Ushewokunze said ancestors who were mediums of great or lesser spirits did not experience the flux, rush and flurry of an urban existence.

"Nothing corrupts the mind more than the pecuniary corruption in urban areas," he said.

"The healer falls more in love with money than with human lives, much along the lines of the Western-type general practitioner. He accepts cases he knows he cannot treat because he does not want to lose the money."

The Minister said healers often charged exorbitant fees because they wanted cars, were in arrears with rents and in danger of eviction.

All such practices violated the tenets of the African religion, he said. Such a practitioner was looking upon the job of traditional healing as personally his and not that of the ancestor.

The ancestor worked effectively only if his traditions were strictly adhered to. If the healer did not adhere to them the ancestor slowly receded, bringing the skills of the healer to a virtual halt.

No ancestor wanted his medium to misbehave, Dr Ushewokunze said.

No ancestor wanted his host to cheat, steal, to be unjust or unfair. How many traditional healers were observing all these rules today? the Minister asked.

Some traditional healers found urban centres a far better hunting ground for money than the rural areas, their real element.

They became nothing more than mercenaries who desecrated their time-honoured profession and tarnished the reputation of the institution of traditional healing.

Otherwise, the Minister said, the traditional healer remained an integral part of African religion.

"It is a religion which is inextricably intertwined with African culture and tradition, and there is nothing Christianity can teach that Africans did not know, apart from monogamy," he said.

Dr Ushewokunze said the traditional healer remained one of the most influential forces to reckon with in the Zimbabwe cultural fabric. To deny his importance was tantamount to denying the existence of African ancestors.

It would be equal to suggesting that God (Mwari) did not reveal himself to the African.

It was his belief, that God revealed medicines, means of cure and diagnostic skills to the African through the institution of ancestors.

He said no healer could expect success in all cases, but quite often patients who did not respond to conventional medicine had been brought back to good health by traditional healers.

For this reason, traditional healing was gaining greater understanding and the thing to do now would be to organise the profession on a more scientific basis.

What was needed was further organisation and greater freedom from dogma and the misunderstanding of spirits and supernatural craft, and an allowance to prove the value of traditional methods at the highest possible level.

"Whatever the case may be, dialogue between traditional medicine and Western-type medical practice must be initiated now," he said.

To the sceptics, Dr Ushewokunze said he had always believed that conventional doctors had a lot to learn from the traditional healers, and a lot that they might envy.

For a start, the traditional healer had the confidence, trust and faith of his client, which were vital for any treatment.

Dr Chavunduka, Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, said some ngangas had made very serious mistakes.

They had claimed to be able to cure all types of sicknesses, he said.

"That is not true," he said. "If you cannot cure an illness, send the patient to another healer, or to a hospital or clinic. You are not expected to be able to cure every illness."

Dr Chavunduka said it was wrong for a nganga to give medicines that did injury to other people. "This is not an association of witches," he said.

He condemned traditional healers who indulged in the practice of giving women love potions so that their husbands or boyfriends would love them more.

"That is a crime as far as the association is concerned," he said.

"There are other methods and ways of solving social and sexual problems."

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON PRISON POPULATION GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S prison population today stood at 10 358, including 3 632 remand prisoners awaiting trial, 69 detainees and 117 people who were subject to 30-day detention orders.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, when he was challenged about numbers of convicts and detainees during committee of supply consideration of the \$18.5 million vote for his Ministry.

Senator Mubako declined to be drawn on questions about the continuation of detention without trial, saying it was a matter for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Mr Nelson Mawema (ZANU-PF, Victoria) and Mr James Bassoppo Moyo (ZANU-PF, Victoria) both raised the question of detention and the reasons for retaining it.

Senator Mubako told Advocate Chris Andersen (RF, Mount Pleasant) that much work was continuing on the restructuring of Zimbabwe's courts and he planned to introduce short-

ly a Bill to provide a new framework for African customary courts, which would be known as "primary courts". He would announce details when he introduced the Bill.

Mr Mawema appealed for the so-called "kangaroo courts" which he said had performed a useful function during the war, to be given a new name and legalised.

Senator Mubako said there was no question of renaming the "kangaroo courts", although the planned new "primary courts" would have a role in administering African civil law which would be acceptable to the people and to the Government.

Mr Mawema drew attention to a newspaper report from Botswana last week in which the country's House of Chiefs appealed for convicts to be allowed sex with wives and girlfriends. The Minister declined to "comment".

He assured Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield) that white prison officers would not be discriminated against in their promotion prospects although past discrimination against blacks was being rectified and blacks were being advanced to the ranks from which they had been unjustly excluded. Promotion would be on the basis of the prison regulations and by examination.

Several MPs raised the question of past differentiation between black and white convicts, including Miss Jane Ngwenya (PF, Matabeleland North) who complained that while black women had been made to wear humiliating clothing and paraded in public, white women had worn attractive uniforms and donned perfume before going to work in "the hospital".

Mr Mubako said such discrimination had now ceased, with the issue of standard clothing, standard diet, and the introduction of uniform conditions.

Mr Mubako disclosed that President Banda had issued a further amnesty to clarify the position of offenders who committed crimes up to April 18. These were the same range of offences covered by the earlier amnesties. The Minister did not elaborate.

Mr John Nkomo (PF, Matabeleland North) asked the Minister about reports that Ministry of Justice records had been destroyed or removed to South Africa. He said that such records might have been invaluable in tracing people such as Dr Edson Sithole, who disappeared during the war.

Senator Mubako said that the question was a vague one which might have been directed to any Government Minister, but

It was extremely difficult to uncover some of the things which happened during the war. He assured Mr Nkomo and Mr William Ndangana (ZANU-PF, Manicaland) who raised the same question that any evidence on missing people would be followed up very thoroughly.

Senator Mubako told Dr Swithun Mombeshora that the process of making appointments in his Ministry was still continuing and that of appointing an Ombudsman, as specified in the Constitution, had not yet been completed. "In due course we will appoint an Ombudsman," he said. "There is no set date."

Mr Farai Masango (ZANU-PF, Mash. Central) asked how many prisoners in jail now awaiting execution had received their sentences either before or after independence, but Senator Mubako said it was "accepted policy" never to reveal the number of people sentenced to death. All death sentences, however, were subject to Cabinet consideration, and no sentence was carried out without this consideration.

He told Mrs Ruth Chinamano (PF, Mat. North) that the Government was making sure that employees in the prison service were all on the same terms of employment without any discrimination, but could not enforce employees "to play tennis together" or force them to live together. What the employees did in their spare time was their own affair.

CSO: 4420

PEACE SLOWLY RETURNING TO MTOKO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] THERE were encouraging indications from senior Government representatives that peace will be restored, albeit slowly, in the Mtoko farming area, the Rhodesian Front MP for the district, Mr Andre Holland, said yesterday.

"I have had meetings with the Government at senior level about Mtoko and I am glad to say the whole picture now looks most encouraging," the MP for Mazoe/Mtoko said.

There have been reports of Mtoko farmers seriously considering leaving their farms following a spate of violent incidents linked with ZANLA forces in X-ray assembly point near Mtoko village.

Two policemen have been killed, another injured, and the village police station has twice come under small arms fire in the past two weeks.

Mr Holland said: "Based on assurances I have been given, I believe the whole Mtoko area will start slowly to quieten down and the farmers there can now look forward to peace and quiet and the opportunity to get on with their farming."

"I must congratulate the Government for the consistent attitude they have maintained and the

courtesy with which they have listened to my case. They have told me that they are dealing with the problems in the area and that they want the commercial farmers to stay on.

"I am completely satisfied they are sincere and that they have the will and ability to resolve those matters that must be resolved," he told the Herald.

The country was going through difficult times, but there were "plenty of plumes".

"One of these is the positive attitude the Government is taking to the country's problems. I am confident that we face an exciting and successful future," said Mr Holland.

● An "excellent spirit of

co-operation" is developing between the ZANU (PF) central committee and farmers in the Arc-turus area, the chairman of the Enterprise Farmers' Association, Mr Peter Howson, said yesterday.

Mr Howson is also chairman of a three-man committee of commercial farmers which works with ZANU (PF) in the area.

Recently, a member of the party's central committee visited farmers in the area before going with Mr Howson to the ZANU (PF) owned farms of Oasis and Grazely.

"I've told them we work as an area and our farmers have offered to help them in any way they can as regards farming," said Mr Howson.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR NEW ROLE BY CHURCH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] THE church in Zimbabwe should "radically transform" by reforming its ranks, accommodating indigenous culture and beliefs and taking part in post-colonial reconstruction and development, President Banana said yesterday.

Opening a clergy revival conference in Salisbury, the President stressed the transformation was necessary if the church was to retain credibility and win the confidence and faith of the majority of the population.

"It should aim to become a people's church. This is the year of the people's power; all institutions, including the church, should aim to serve the broad interests of the people," he said.

In his address, President Banana criticised the "nebulous role" played by many denominations, which he did not name, during the independence struggle.

"They were not forthright against an evil system of racism and oppression. They were also paternalistic to their members and eschewed indigenous culture. Within their own structures there was discrimination in accommodation, promotions and salaries."

President Banana, a cleric himself, spoke of the people's disenchantment with church dogma, faith, and regulations, caused by "these glaring shortcomings".

Spelling out a new role for the church, he said theology should seek to arrive at a scientific analysis of the social, economic, political, and cultural situations in which churches operated.

The church should also be humble enough to accept its own shortcomings.

The President added: "African traditional religion, rather than being viewed as a threat to the Christian faith, must be understood as something that will bring richness and meaning to Christianity."

His message was one of the strongest made to church leaders in general since independence. Recently, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere, made a tough statement directed at the Anglican Church in Zimbabwe.

President Banana felt the church, "like any

other social institution", should take part actively in post-war development to help solve "acute problems" of war-displacement, dispossession, poverty, and hunger.

The church's mission should be to announce to the poor the good news of a new society that was really free, equal, and loving; a society in which power must be put at the service of the people and in which wealth was equitably shared.

"This cannot be achieved solely by waving the Bible to everyone, but through practical action. It is not enough for the church to bring bread and clothes to the hungry and naked, but also to undertake educational projects and irrigation schemes, and so help in the effort to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance."

ROLE OF TRIBAL CHIEFS EXAMINED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Role of Chiefs"]

[Text] THE way the tribal trust lands are to be administered is to be changed considerably. The people, through their councils, will decide what is to be done, and district commissioners will be there to give advice. In due course primary courts will be set up.

In this new order the role of the chief must change. The pace and scope of development and the attitudes of the councils and the people themselves, must affect the chiefs and influence the part they can play.

The Government sees chieftainship continuing to perform spiritual and cultural functions.

There could come a time when the chiefs become anachronisms as their counterparts have in other parts of the world. But in the meantime the Government is being wise to retain them.

Not all links with the past must be drastically cut. What is desirable must be preserved for as long as it remains desirable.

If the chiefs become father-figures free from direct involvement in politics and legal issues it will not be a bad thing.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FIRST SEATS TO ZANU (PF)--ZANU (PF) candidates were returned unopposed in the recent district council elections held in Mtoko and Mudzi, northeast of Salisbury. A spokesman for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing said yesterday ZANU (PF) was not opposed by other political parties in the wards. He declined to comment further. The elections started at the end of August and are likely to continue in most districts throughout the country until the end of November. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 1]

SENATOR RESIGNS--Senator Dr Douglas Hamilton Ritchie has resigned from the Senate on grounds of ill-health. Announcing the resignation, Senator Ken Fleming said Dr Hamilton Ritchie had been an excellent contributor to Senate debates. As a dentist he had constantly devoted himself to the service of his fellow men of all races and was a "solid Zimbabwe citizen through and through". Senator Mark Partridge and Senator Joseph Culverwell also paid tribute to Senator Hamilton Ritchie.--LANA [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 3]

ZBC REORGANIZATION--The public should not harshly judge the performance of ZBC, but must be patient while the broadcasting services were restructured to reflect a national outlook, Mr Willie Musarurwa, vice-chairman of the ZBC board of governors, said yesterday. The Minister of Information and the ZBC board of governors and board of management "all agreed that we want a national broadcasting service, and we are directing our efforts towards this goal", he said in an interview. "We shall not brook anything that smacks of divisiveness. We want to consolidate our independence and peace, and the radio and TV services are excellent instruments to achieve this. "The broadcasting service must serve the nation and the Government, and not any sectional interests. This is one of the issues that we are tackling at the moment, and I can only hope the outcome will be to the satisfaction of everyone. But while the ZBC tackled this issue--and the problems of changing the ZBC from a colonial service into one that would serve the people, of staffing and the replacement of old equipment--the public should not harshly judge the performance of the service. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 3]

NRB MEMBERSHIP--The Natural Resources Board would have to increase its black membership, Senator Msiika told the House. Answering a question from Mr Stephen Nkomo (PF, Matabeleland South), he said there were three blacks on the nine-member board. The committees of the intensive conservation areas would also have to "change their constitutions" to include more blacks. Those who were there now, had done "an excellent piece of work". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 80 p 3]

CABLE EXPORTS--The managing director of Rhocables, Mr Ken Taylor said yesterday that the wire and cable industry in Zimbabwe was capable of exporting any amount of cable. Speaking on Zimbabwe's cable and wire industry, Mr Taylor called for job fragmentation and modular training, which would permit the industry to develop the skills already inherent within it. Up to 1945, all the cables used in the country were imported. The harnessing of Zimbabwe's electrical potential meant cables had to be manufactured locally. The industry had come a long way since then and now produced cables for a wide variety of uses. Because of sanctions, Rhocables had to build its own machines. The cable-making process was now comparable to any in the world, Mr Taylor said. He added that the cable industry hoped to direct its exports to countries outside Africa. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 13]

FARMING COLLEGE PLANNED--A new training college is planned for the Matopos, said Mr J. Walsh, an official with the Ministry of Agriculture, at the international economic conference on Zimbabwe, yesterday. Mr Walsh, who is head of the education and executive branch of the Ministry's research and specialist services, said that not only would the existing colleges be expanded, but new ones would be built. He said that if the demand was great enough, women would be admitted for the first time to study for agricultural certificates. In addition, he said a further year would be added to the university agricultural degree. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 13]

BATTALION AT KARIBA--An infantry battalion of the National Army of Zimbabwe, based in Victoria Province, is on a training exercise in the Kariba military training area. A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said in a statement: "The training is intended to improve basic soldiering skills, to exercise junior leaders, to further the training of specialists in battalions and to practice watermanship. It will include some parachuting, all in unfamiliar areas." The spokesman added that "every precaution" would be taken to "ensure the protection of private property and wild animals". The exercise is due to end in 10 days. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 2]

COMPANY INVESTS MILLIONS--A European company has decided to invest \$20 million in Zimbabwe. This is the first tangible result of the economic resources conference being held in Salisbury, the conference co-ordinator, Dr Syd Kelly, said yesterday. Dr Kelly did not identify the company saying the plans involved needed the approval of the Government and the company's head office. Mr C. G. Tracey, chairman of the Zimbabwe Promotion Council which is holding the conference said no other firm investment decisions or industrial projects were expected at the moment. "Results of this conference are similar to a pregnancy, which we hope started this week. The results will only be born in several months' time." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1]

MOTOR PLANT PRODUCTION--Production at the Willowvale Motor Industries assembly plant has improved. It is now 80 percent of the 1974 target, says the production manager, Mr David Gibson. "We are slowly going back to our normal production capacity of 34 units a day as was the case in 1974. In spite of the world energy crisis and inflation, we are catching up." Mr Gibson says the company has an ambitious expansion programme to provide more job opportunities. The plant assembles Peugeots, Renaults, Mazdas, Alfa Romeos and Volkswagens. "We have a capacity to assemble up to six models at a time but we prefer a limited number in order to stabilise prices," said Mr Gibson. The plant has been hit by shortage of skilled manpower and lack of foreign exchange, with tool-making the worst affected section. A training programme has been started to overcome the problem. Many blacks were gradually moving into more responsible jobs, said Mr Gibson. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1]

AID FOR FARMERS--The country's four commercial banks have agreed to lend £7 million to small farmers, a spokesman for the group said yesterday. The money will be administered by the Agricultural Finances Corporation which will process loan applications. The banks are Barclays, Grindlays, Rhobank and Standard. The contribution will help the AFC implement the \$143 million Whitsun Foundation plan for helping small-scale farmers throughout the country. According to the AFC, more than 70 000 small farmers including those in the TTLs, will benefit from the scheme. The decision by the four banks had been taken after negotiations with the AFC and each has contributed equally. Applications must be made to the AFC and not to the banks. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 1]

STEEL OUTLETS SOUGHT--The chairman of Stewart and Lloyds, Mr P. Munton Jackson, said yesterday that Zimbabwe's steel industry would be looking to countries outside Africa for export orders as most Third World countries did not have the capital to import Zimbabwean steel products. He was speaking at the manufacturing seminar of the international economics conference being held at the University of Zimbabwe. His subject was steel

manufacturing in Zimbabwe. Mr Muntun Jackson appealed to the many foreign delegates attending the seminar to open their doors to Zimbabwean steel products. Outlining the characteristics of the industry in this country, he said virtually all the steel in Zimbabwe was produced by Risco. At present Zimbabwe produced a wide range of steel products from kitchen utensils to railway wagons. Among the problems experienced by the industry were the demand for skilled labour and the need for capital. Because of sanctions, the machinery used by the industry was not up to date although the standard of goods produced was high. Mr Muntun Jackson called on companies within the industry to improve training facilities for their employees in order to make Zimbabwe less dependent on skilled artisans from overseas. In conclusion, Mr Muntun Jackson said the industry needed two things--selective capital investment, and help in opening up external markets. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 80 p 13]

TOBACCO MARKET STEADIES--The price of tobacco is no longer falling, Mr Bert Palmer, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, said yesterday. He said: "We have stopped the rot at the market place". The Government's intervention scheme, guaranteeing up to \$20 million to buy up stocks, was one factor in stabilising prices of certain over-supplied grades. The lower prices had also made some tobacco more competitive. Qualities of tobacco reaching the floors in past weeks have also improved and prices were averaging around 82c/kg last week. Mr Palmer said despite the drought in the past two seasons, the tobacco farmers remained optimistic for the future. Many were now committed to planting for the new season. Mr Palmer predicted that local tobacco would regain its former position in Europe in the next two years. There was now a 30 percent swing out of tobacco to other crops. To regulate tobacco supplies, a 36 percent reduction in production on the basic marketing quota will be in force in the coming season. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 80 p 12]

POLICE SPECIALS INVITED TO QUIT--Members of Salisbury Province Police Special Reserve are receiving circulars inviting them to resign and return their kit and equipment to their headquarters. The republication of the Emergency Powers regulations on July 25 stated that men over the age of 50 were no longer required to do emergency national service. Men, previously required to remain on strength until they turned 60, could resign. The senior staff officer of Salisbury Police Reserve Headquarters, Assistant Commissioner Brian Nightingale, said yesterday that it was hoped men over 50 would decide to remain in the service. He thanked the men in the age-group for their assistance to the police. Chief Superintendent Courtney Walton of the Police Reserve training depot in Salisbury, said he expected "quite a few" resignations from men in the Special Reserve because they were conscripts. Assistant Commissioner Nightingale said there was no plan to call up reservists to help combat crime in Salisbury as was the case in Bulawayo. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 1]

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